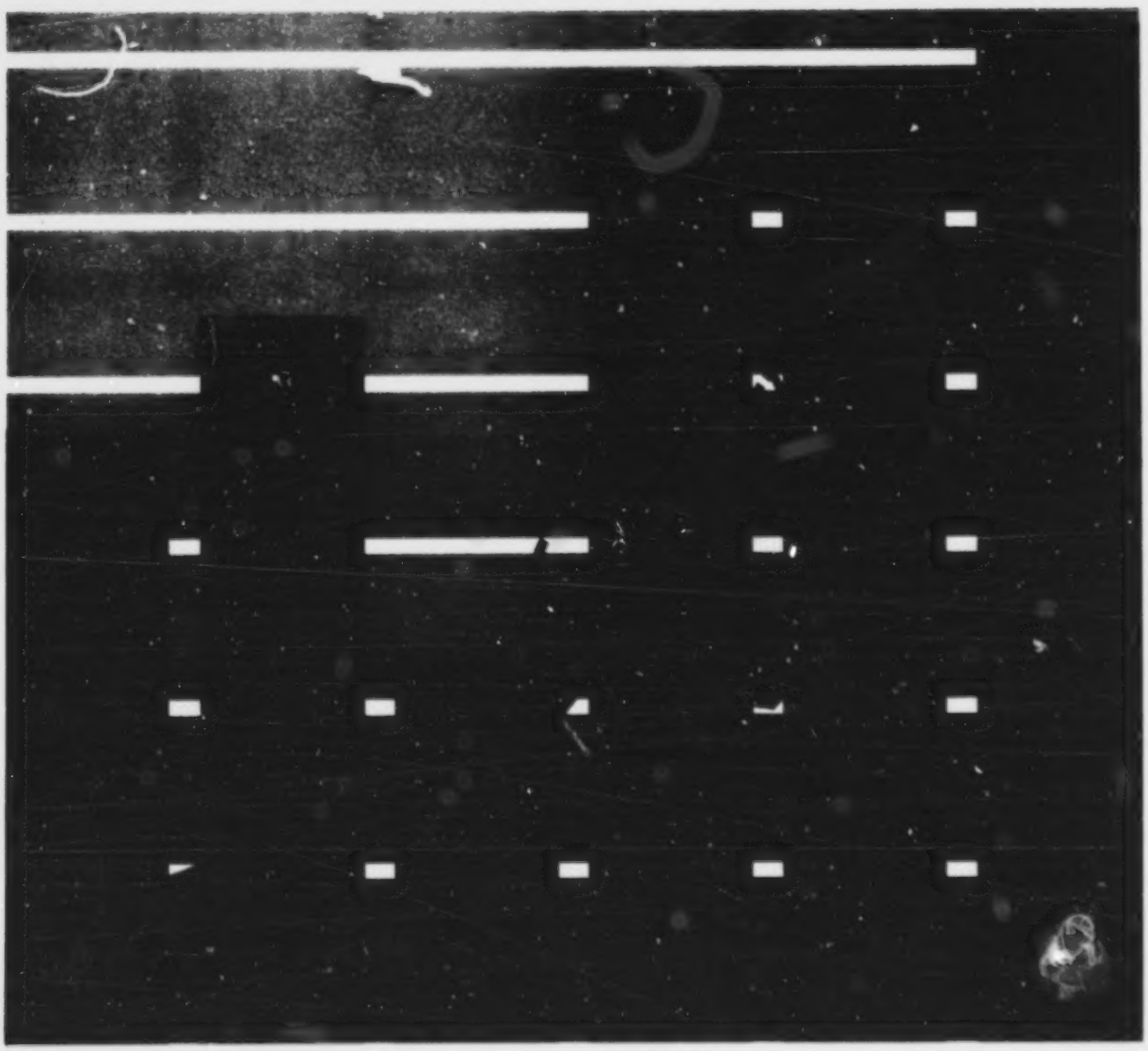
The New Brunswick ECONOMY 1985



ISSN 0548-4073

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ECONOMY

1985

A REPORT TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PREPARED BY

NEW BRUNSWICK STATISTICS AGENCY

CABINET SECRETARIAT

DISPONIBLE EN FRANÇAIS

85-4920/

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

SUMMARY..... 1

THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

1984 REVIEW..... 4
1985 OUTLOOK..... 7
UNITED STATES..... 10

THE CANADIAN ECONOMY

1984 REVIEW..... 13
1985 OUTLOOK..... 15

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ECONOMY

1984 REVIEW..... 18
1985 OUTLOOK..... 25

INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

AGRICULTURE..... 30

FISHERIES..... 32

FORESTRY..... 35

MINING..... 41

MANUFACTURING..... 47

CONSTRUCTION..... 52

SERVICES..... 54

STATISTICAL TABLES..... 56

KEY TO SYMBOLS

.. figures not available

... figures not appropriate or not applicable

___ nil or zero

-- amount too small to be expressed

p preliminary figures

r revised figures

x confidential

* N. B. Statistics Agency

SUMMARY

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

During 1984, the New Brunswick economy experienced its strongest rate of growth since 1979. The Province's nominal gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated to have grown by 8.8%. After adjustment for inflation, this represents an increase of 4.8%, compared with a real GDP rise of 2.2% in 1983.

Growth in the Province's economy during 1984 was supported by significantly increased foreign exports related to record levels of production in the pulp and paper and mining industries. Output from the Province's goods-producing industries is estimated to have increased by 10.7% in 1984, compared with growth of 2.2% for the service industries.

The value of capital investment in New Brunswick increased by 3.8% in 1984. Investment growth was supported by projects in the mining, utilities and institutions and government department sectors. Public sector capital investment increased by 26.6%, while private investment declined by 6.6%, reflecting the completion of major projects in manufacturing.

Total employment in the Province increased by 0.4% to 248,000 during 1984, an increase equivalent to growth in the labour force. Employment in the service industries increased by 2,000, while employment in the goods-producing industries declined by 1,000. The unemployment rate rose slightly to 14.9% from 14.8% in 1983. The Saint John consumer price index increased by 5.1% during 1984, representing the lowest annual increase since 1971.

Moderate national and international economic growth, combined with a number of new developments within the Province, are expected to result in a modest increase in real economic growth during 1985. The outlook is for real GDP growth of 2.5%. Mining is the industry expected to have the strongest growth during 1985. Supporting increased production in the Province's mining industry will be the opening of the new Denison potash mine and re-opening of the Durham Resources mine, as well as an increase to full annual production at the Potash Company of America mine.

New Brunswick's labour force is expected to grow by 2.7% during 1985 and employment is forecast to grow by 2.4%. Thus, the unemployment rate is expected to rise slightly to 15.1%. The Saint John consumer price index is projected to increase by 4.5% in 1985.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

1984

	N.B. Value $M Unless Stated	% Change 1984/1983 N.B.	% Change 1984/1983 Canada
OUTPUT AND INCOME			
GDP - Current $	7,138	8.8	8.8
Constant $ (1971)	2,269	4.8	4.8
Total Personal Income	7,644	7.7	7.0
DEMAND FACTORS			
Capital Formation	1,603	3.8	2.6
Exports	2,133	27.9	23.8
Housing Starts (No.)	2,873	-39.4	-17.1
Retail Trade	2,910	7.0	8.1
POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE			
Total Population (June 1st) ('000)	714	0.9	1.0
Labour Force ('000)	291	0.3	1.8
Employment ('000)	248	0.4	2.5
Unemployment ('000)	44	2.3	-3.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	14.9	...	...
Participation Rate (%)	55.1	...	...
INDUSTRIAL			
Mineral Production	590	16.7	11.8
Farm Cash Receipts	229	17.3	7.0
Volume of Pulp and Paper Production	...	25.3	5.3
Manufacturing Shipments	4,273	22.8	13.2
Building Permits	293	5.8	6.4
Electric Energy used (GW.H)	10,338	12.2	7.2
Consumer Price Index (1981=100)	122.8	5.1	4.4

INTERNATIONAL

THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

1984 REVIEW

During 1984, real gross national product (GNP) for the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member countries[1] increased by 4.8%, following a 2.6% increase in 1983. This represents the strongest growth since 1976. Economic recovery in 1984 was most evident in the United States, followed by Japan, Canada, and the major European nations. Among the largest industrialized economies, France recorded the weakest real GNP growth in 1984 at 1.8%.

The United States economy experienced broad-based economic growth during 1984, with a huge increase in business investment. Strong domestic demand and continued strength of the United States dollar resulted in a large increase in imports of goods and services to the United States, which benefited the economies of the other major countries. The inflation rate in the OECD area was 5% in 1984, down from 5.3% in 1983, and represented the lowest inflation since 1972.

---

1 Members of the OECD are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Employment increased in the United States, Canada, Japan and the United Kingdom during 1984, while further decreases were recorded in West Germany and France. A metalworkers' strike in West Germany and a coalminers' strike in the United Kingdom had negative impacts on the economies of each country during 1984. The unemployment rate for the total OECD area declined to 8.5%, compared with 9% in 1983.

Although strong economic activity enabled some reduction in the United States deficit during 1984, government fiscal policies in the United States and Canada continued to be expansionary, while most other major OECD countries remained committed to policies of restraint. Fiscal policy is estimated to have had a neutral impact on demand in the OECD area as a whole. Monetary policies have been non-accommodating of inflation almost everywhere. Of the seven major OECD countries, the United States had the largest trade deficit in 1984, followed by the United Kingdom, Italy and France. However, Japan, West Germany and Canada experienced surpluses.

The following table shows New Brunswick's eight most important foreign export destination countries in 1983 and 1984, ranked according to total value of exports in 1984. Foreign exports from the Province to all countries rose by 27.9% in 1984, with exports to the United States increasing by

27.2%. However, the largest percentage increases went to Japan, where the Province's exports increased by over 82%, and the United Kingdom, up by just over 64%. Exports of electricity to New England ($333.7 million) made up 24% of New Brunswick's total exports to the United States during 1984. Increased exports to Japan were mainly the result of higher shipments of woodpulp, paper and zinc, while increased woodpulp shipments supported stronger exports to the United Kingdom.

FOREIGN EXPORTS FROM NEW BRUNSWICK
BY DESTINATION COUNTRY, 1983 AND 1984

	1983 Exports		1984 Exports	
	$ Millions	% of Total	$ Millions	% of Total
1. United States	1,099	66	1,398	66
2. United Kingdom	95	6	156	7
3. Japan	74	4	135	6
4. West Germany	57	3	67	3
5. Belgium-Luxemb.	74	4	59	3
6. Netherlands	37	2	48	2
7. France	31	2	40	2
8. Italy	19	1	22	1
Other	182	12	208	10
Total Exports	1,668	100	2,133	100

1985 OUTLOOK

Economic growth in North America and Japan is projected to moderate during 1985. However, most of the major European economies are expecting slightly stronger increases. Real GNP growth in the total OECD area is projected at 3.0% for 1985. A slight improvement in the unemployment situation is projected for the United States, Japan and Canada during 1985, but some further increases are anticipated in Europe, with the unemployment rate for the total OECD area anticipated to remain high at 8.5%. The inflation rate is expected to decline to 4.8% in 1985.

Although current forecasts show a continuation of fairly strong economic growth in all the major industrialized countries during 1985, there are potential problem areas which could limit future economic strength. Higher interest rates and rapid exchange rate movements seem to be among the greatest areas of risk to projections of sustained broad-based economic growth.

A great deal of concern continues to be expressed about large budget deficits and possible government revenue and expenditure changes and their impact on future economic growth and unemployment. There are fears that, if forecast deficits are left unchanged, private credit demand will compete with

government requirements for money and cause upward pressure on interest rates. Among the effects of significantly higher interest rates would be restrained business investment, risk of renewed inflation, decline in consumer demand, higher debt burdens, and so on.

The United States federal budget is anticipated to be more stimulative in fiscal 1985 than it was during 1984, with a deficit projected to be near $220 billion. However, in Europe and Japan, 1985 budgets have reaffirmed a commitment to fiscal restraint with lower deficits.

The very rapid growth in interest payments on public debt over the past decade has increasingly become a major policy concern among the major industrialized countries. For example, such payments as a proportion of GNP in the OECD area rose from 1.9% in 1970 to 4.9% in 1984. In most countries, except the United Kingdom and West Germany, the burden of high interest payments is forecast to continue to expand through 1985.

With regard to international trade, the current account deficit for the OECD area is expected to increase from $45 billion in 1984 to $70 billion in 1985. Within the aggregate picture, the most significant development is the expected continued widening of the United States current deficit from almost $100 billion in 1984 to near $130 billion in 1985. The United States experienced progressively weaker exports during

1984 due mainly to a decline in competitiveness resulting from the very strong U.S. dollar. Japan is expected to have the largest current surplus in 1985 at near $40 billion, compared with just over $30 billion during 1984. Of growing concern to major exporting areas, such as Canada and New Brunswick, are recent discussions and movements toward greater protectionism, particularly in the United States and the European Economic Community.

GNP/GDP REAL GROWTH RATES, OECD COUNTRIES

	1982 Share Of Total	Average 1972-1982	Percent Change 1983	1984	1985
Canada	3.8	2.8	3.3	4.3	2.8
United States	40.3	2.2	3.7	6.8	3.0
United Kingdom	6.4	1.5	3.2	2.0	3.0
West Germany	8.7	2.0	1.3	2.5	2.8
France	7.1	2.7	0.7	1.8	2.0
Italy	4.6	2.6	-1.2	3.0	2.5
Japan	14.0	4.3	3.0	5.8	5.0
Total of Above Countries	84.9	2.5	2.8	5.0	3.3
Total OECD	100.0	2.5	2.6	4.8	3.0

Source: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Economic Outlook, December 1984.

Growth rates appearing in other parts of this report may be of more recent origin and, therefore, differ from those in this table.

THE UNITED STATES ECONOMY

Although somewhat stronger economic performances were recorded by most European countries in 1984, real GNP growth in the United States was very strong at 6.9%, representing the largest annual increase since 1951. Real GNP in the United States increased by 3.7% in 1983.

The United States economy expanded strongly during the first half of 1984 as real GNP grew by 10.1% in the first quarter and 7.1% in the second. In the third quarter, a slowdown occurred with real GNP growing by only 1.6%. However, in the fourth quarter, more rapid growth resumed and real GNP rose by 4.8%.

Strong growth during 1984 was produced by a surge in business investment in plant and equipment (up by 20%), as well as strong consumer spending and residential construction. Inflation remained low during 1984, while unemployment rates declined further to end the year at 7.2%. For all of 1984, employment in the United States rose 4.1% and the unemployment rate averaged 7.5%. Industry operating rates remained between 81.5% and 82.5% of capacity throughout the year.

Corporate profits before taxes are estimated to have increased by 17% in 1984, while housing starts reached 1.8 million. The inflation rate in 1984 was 4.2%, up from 3.2% in 1983. During 1984, the United States suffered a merchandise trade deficit of $105.3 billion.

The United States economy's forward momentum is expected to continue in 1985, with the average of real GNP growth forecasts at 3.7%. The unemployment rate is projected at 7.1% for the year and consumer prices are forecast to rise by 3.9%.

The federal deficit in the United States is expected to be $220 billion during fiscal 1985, while the combined state and local governments are projected to have a $60 billion surplus. The recent strong economic growth and earlier tax increases, as well as expenditure restraint, have been producing surpluses that are giving many governors and state legislatures more discretionary spending opportunities than they have enjoyed for a number of years.

Although decline in the value of the U.S. dollar is anticipated, the consensus forecast suggests that the downward movements should be gradual. Therefore, the strong U.S. dollar is expected to continue to have a stimulative impact on United States imports and a negative effect on exports, with a further increase in the trade deficit limiting GNP growth during 1985. However, one aspect of concern to Canada and

other major exporters to the United States is the protectionist pressures which have been building as a result of the strong U.S. dollar.

On a regional basis, the economy of the New England States[1] (the destination for almost 65% of New Brunswick's exports to the United States during 1984) continued to be strong. For example, total personal income in the New England region was 10.7% higher in the third quarter of 1984 than during the third quarter of 1983, compared with a 10.2% difference for the United States as a whole. However, the Middle Atlantic area comprising the States of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, which was the destination for a further 16% of New Brunswick's exports to the United States in 1984, experienced personal income growth of only 9.4%.

During 1984, New England had the lowest unemployment rate of the nine major regions, at 4.9%, compared with 7.5% for all of the United States. This represents a complete reversal from 1975, when New England had the highest rate. In Maine, the unemployment rate, at 6.1%, was below the national average for the fourth consecutive year. While Maine's employment grew by 5.9% in 1984, the number of unemployed fell from 48,000 in 1983 to 34,000.

---

1 Includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

CANADIAN

THE CANADIAN ECONOMY

1984 REVIEW

Canada's gross national product increased by 7.8% in 1984 to a level of $420.8 billion. After adjustment for inflation of 3.0%, real GNP rose by 4.7%. This follows an increase of 3.3% in 1983, and represents the highest increase since 1976.

Much of the increase in Canada's economic activity in 1984 came from strong sales and exports of motor vehicle products. Total consumer spending was up by 3.4% after adjustment for inflation. Canada's consumer price index increased by 4.4%, representing the lowest annual increase since 1971.

The strongest rates of growth during 1984 were recorded in the external sector. In real terms, exports of goods and services rose nearly 20% and imports by over 15%. In nominal terms, both merchandise exports and imports increased by nearly 25%, resulting in an increase in the merchandise trade balance of $3.1 billion. However, this was largely offset by a deterioration in the non-merchandise deficit, mainly due to a higher net outflow of interest and dividend payments, so that the overall balance of trade in goods and services rose slightly to $1.2 billion.

Business investment in plant and equipment rose by 1.6% (-0.5% in real terms) during 1984, following two years of substantial decline. The recent restraint in capital spending coincided with substantial excess capacity in most Canadian industries and with the efforts of firms to restructure balance sheets.

Corporate profits before taxes increased by 21.3% in 1984. The share of corporate profits in GNP continued to recover slowly and stood at 9.4% in 1984, compared to 8.4% in 1983 and 5.9% in 1982. In the fourth quarter of 1984, capacity utilization in Canada's manufacturing industries stood at 77%, compared with 72.4% during the fourth quarter of 1983. However, this was still below the 81.5% rate in the second quarter of 1981. Output per hour worked in manufacturing increased by 4% in 1984, compared to an increase of 6.4% in 1983 and a decline of 2.8% in 1982. Unit labour costs in manufacturing declined by 2.3% in 1984, the first decline since 1964.

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income increased by 6.1% in 1984. Recent slower growth of labour income reflects a marked deceleration of negotiated wage settlements and continued restraint in demand for full-time employees. The average level of base rate increases provided by major wage settlements was 3.6% in 1984, down from 4.7% in 1983 and 10.2% in 1982.

Whereas gross national product measures production by Canadians both inside and outside the country, gross domestic product (GDP) measures the value of production within the borders of a country. During 1984, GDP for Canada is estimated to have increased by 8.8%, or approximately 4.8% after adjustment for inflation.

Canada's unemployment rate ended the year at 10.9%, down slightly from 11.1% in December 1983. For 1984 as a whole, employment rose 2.5% and the unemployment rate averaged 11.3%.

The value of the Canadian dollar, in relation to the United States dollar, changed dramatically during 1984. The highest value was U.S. $.8033 in February and the lowest value was U.S. $.7486 in July. At the end of 1984, the value of the Canadian dollar was U.S. $.7578. The Bank of Canada interest rate was 10.09% at the end of 1984, only slightly above the 9.96% rate at the end of 1983, but well below the peak of 13.26% in July.

1985 OUTLOOK

The Canadian economy should benefit during 1985 from strengthening economic conditions in Europe, as well as moderate economic growth expected for the United States. Canada's real GNP is forecast to increase by 2.9% and, although economic growth is projected to be lower in 1985, it is anticipated to be more broadly based than it was in 1984.

Production increases and enhanced profits in 1983 and 1984, as well as improved business confidence, are expected to support growth in business investment during 1985. According to results from Statistics Canada's 1985 private and public investment survey, total capital expenditures in Canada are expected to be $80.1 billion during 1985, representing an increase of 6.7%. Business capital spending is projected to reach $54.4 billion in 1985, for an increase of 8.2%. Within the business sector, manufacturing and drilling of petroleum and gas wells are expected to be the leaders with capital spending increases of 26.1% and 19.7%, respectively.

Canada's consumer price index, which increased by 4.4% in 1984, is projected to rise by 4.2% in 1985. Continued relatively low labour cost increases and stable energy prices, as well as productivity gains, are expected to support such a moderate rise in inflation.

A modest improvement is forecast for the Canadian labour market during 1985, with employment projected to grow by 1.7%. The unemployment rate is expected to decline only slightly.

SELECTED KEY ECONOMIC GROWTH INDICATORS

CANADA, 1983 - 1985

	1983	1984	1985[1]
	(percentage change)		
Gross National Expenditure (GNE)	8.9	7.8	6.7
GNE Deflator	5.4	3.0	3.7
GNE ($1971)	3.3	4.7	2.9
Personal Expenditures	3.1	3.4	2.5
Government Current Expenditures	0.3	2.8	1.9
Capital Formation	-4.9	0.6	2.5
Exports	6.4	19.7	3.5
Imports	8.1	15.5	2.5
Gross Domestic Product ($1971)	2.7	4.8	2.7
Labour Income	5.5	6.1	5.6
Personal Income	6.2	7.0	5.7
Corporate Profits Before Taxes	54.8	21.3	4.0
Consumer Price Index	5.8	4.4	4.2
Employment	0.8	2.5	1.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.9	11.3	11.2

[1] Projections.

PROVINCIAL

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ECONOMY

1984 REVIEW

Introduction

The New Brunswick economy experienced strong economic growth in 1984. The rate of growth, as measured by gross domestic product (GDP), is estimated at 4.8% after adjustment for inflation. This follows an increase of 2.2% in 1983.

During 1984, growth in the Province's economy was supported by increased foreign exports, especially to the United States, Japan and the United Kingdom. Record levels of production were attained in the pulp and paper and mining industries. Industrial output from the Province's goods-producing industries is estimated to have increased by 10.7%. However, growth in output from the service industries was much weaker at 2.2%.

Gross Domestic Product

During 1984, nominal gross domestic product at factor cost for New Brunswick increased by 8.8%, going from $6,561 million to $7,138 million. After accounting for a 3.8% increase in prices, GDP increased by 4.8%. However, real GDP in 1984 was still 8.6% below the record level attained in 1979.

The increase in gross domestic product for New Brunswick in 1984 can be largely attributed to an 8.0% increase in wages and salaries and an estimated 35% increase in corporation profits before taxes. Personal income in New Brunswick in 1984 is estimated to have increased by 7.7%, following an increase of 9.4% in 1983. The lower growth rate for personal income in 1984 was mainly due to the lower rate of increase in wages and salaries.

On the expenditure side of the provincial accounts, personal expenditures on goods and services was the major source of strength during 1984. Personal expenditures, representing approximately 70% of New Brunswick's total expenditures in 1984, increased by 8.2%. After adjustment for

inflation, this represents a 3% increase. Government current expenditures on goods and services[1] increased by 11.0% in 1984. This increase, which is higher than the 8.7% rise recorded in 1983, was the result of an increase in federal government expenditures in excess of 20%, resulting mainly from payments related to the design phase of the frigate construction contract.

Gross fixed capital formation in New Brunswick increased by 3.8% in 1984. Within the major industry groups, primary and construction industries; trade, finance and commercial industries; utilities; and institutions and government departments reported increased capital investment in 1984. The Province's manufacturing industries and housing recorded declines in investment. Residential construction declined largely due to the ending of the 1983 government residential construction stimulation programs.

---

[1]This includes government spending on goods and services only, and does not include subsidies and transfer payments to persons and other levels of government, interest on the public debt, or capital expenditures. Such government expenditures consist roughly of 56% provincial government spending, 36% federal government spending and 8% local government spending.

Foreign Trade

The total value of exports from New Brunswick increased 27.9% to $2,132.7 million during 1984. Commodities reporting value of export gains include mineral products, woodpulp, newsprint, petroleum and coal products and electricity.

The value of food and beverage exports increased 9.0%. Despite a 4.4% decline in the value of shellfish exported, total fish exports increased 4.7%. Fruits and vegetables exported rose 29.1% in value.

Zinc concentrate exports increased 4.8% in value, but declined 28.7% in volume during 1984. Exports of copper and lead concentrates declined significantly in volume and value as demand for both metals was weak. The value of metallic products exported rose by 13.7%, with shipments of refined lead increasing by 20.8%. The commencement of potash shipments led to a tripling in the value of chemical products exported.

The volume of newsprint exports rose by 39.1%, woodpulp increased 21.1%, and lumber by 15.4% in 1984. The value of petroleum and coal products exported rose 5.2%, while exports of electricity increased 25.3% to $333.7 million.

Prices

The Saint John consumer price index averaged 122.8 for 1984, representing a 5.1% increase. This was down from the 6.8% increase in 1983 and the 9.4% increase in 1982. The smallest increase in the major index components was clothing (2.4%) and the largest was tobacco and alcohol (9.1%).

Labour Force

New Brunswick's labour force increased by 1,000 in 1984, to 291,000, representing growth of 0.3%. The labour force participation rate fell to 55.1% from 55.5%. Total employment increased by 0.4% to 248,000 during 1984, while the number of unemployed increased by 1,000 to 44,000. The unemployment rate rose slightly from 14.8% in 1983 to 14.9% in 1984.

The Province's labour force and employment levels declined during the first half of 1984. This was followed by increases in the last half of the year and into 1985.

Similar to most regions in Canada, as well as the other major industrialized nations, youth unemployment continues to be high in New Brunswick. Statistics Canada data indicate that the Province's unemployment rate in 1984 for the age group 15-24 years was 23.9%. Male unemployment in the 15-24 years age group in 1984 was 26.5%, compared with 21.1% for females.

During 1984, employment in New Brunswick's service industries increased by 2,000, while employment in the goods-producing industries declined by 1,000. An increase of 2,000 was recorded in trade, while manufacturing; transportation, communication and other utilities; and finance, insurance and real estate each increased by 1,000. However, there was a decline of 2,000 in the construction industry, while employment in both public administration and community, business and personal services fell by 1,000.

Population

New Brunswick continues to exhibit population growth approximately equal to Canada. As of June 1, 1984, Statistics Canada estimated the population to be 714,200, an increase of 0.9% from a year earlier. During this period, the number of persons aged less than 25 years decreased by 0.5%, while the age groups 25 to 44 years and 65 years and over grew by 2.6% and 2.9% respectively.

For the five-year period, June 1, 1980 to June 1, 1984, the proportion of the Province's population less than 25 years of age continued to decline, but at a slower rate. Although persons aged 25-44 years increased their share of the population, the 45-64 age group remained the same. While New Brunswick's senior population, 65 years and over, increased its share from 9.9% to 10.6% during the five-year period, there had been a decline in growth until 1984 when a stronger increase occurred.

With respect to net interprovincial migration for New Brunswick, it was estimated at +661 in 1984, compared to +2,336 in 1983. The 1984 first quarter estimate was +444, then +75, -146 and +288 for the second, third and fourth quarters.

1985 OUTLOOK

Moderate national and international economic growth, combined with a number of new developments within New Brunswick, are expected to result in a modest increase in economic growth during 1985. The outlook is for real GDP growth of 2.5%.

Among the industrial sectors, mining is expected to have the strongest growth during 1985. Supporting increased production in the Province's mining industry will be the opening of the new Denison potash mine and re-opening of the Durham Resources mine, as well as an increase to full production at the Potash Company of America mine.

Current expenditures on goods and services by all levels of government are projected to increase by 10.3% in 1985. Much of this increase is due to stronger growth of expenditures at the federal level. Consumer spending is forecast to increase by 6.7%, or 2.1% after adjustment for inflation. The Saint John consumer price index is projected to increase by 4.5% in 1985.

Labour income in the Province is expected to grow during 1985 as a result of employment gains in both the goods-producing and service sectors. Personal income is expected to increase by 6.2%. Capital investment is anticipated to increase by 11.3% in 1985.

The population of New Brunswick is expected to increase by 0.7% in 1985 and the labour force is projected to grow by 2.7%. With employment forecast to increase by 2.4%, the number of unemployed is expected to be 45,000, up from 44,000 in 1984. The unemployment rate in 1985 would then be 15.1%.

Agriculture

The outlook, according to projections released at the latest Agricultural Outlook Conference, is for a decrease of 4.7% in total farm cash receipts during 1985. Leading the decline are anticipated lower prices and receipts for potatoes. With total operating and depreciation charges expected to be slightly higher in 1985, realized net farm income is forecast to decrease by approximately 20%.

Fisheries

The outlook for 1985 is for only a slight increase in the value of production. Shellfish quantities are projected to remain steady, but prices will depend on factors such as the value of the Canadian dollar, foreign supplies of similar products, barriers to foreign markets and competition from imitation products. Markets for groundfish are expected to strengthen.

Forestry

Slower growth in output is anticipated for the forestry industry in 1985 due to weaker markets for pulp and paper products. The outlook for the lumber industry is for modest growth in output as a result of gradual increases forecast for housing starts.

Manufacturing

The outlook for the manufacturing sector, in general, is for continued growth in 1985. Output from the food and beverage industry is expected to exhibit an increase as new capacity comes on-stream. As well, output from the transportation equipment industry will increase as work on construction of the first frigate begins at the shipyard in Saint John.

Mining

The outlook for the mining industry is bright as the Denison-Potacan and Durham Resources mines begin production during 1985. With the new potash, tungsten and antimony developments, the Province's mining industry will become more diversified and will not be as heavily dependent on base metals as in previous years. However, the future operations of Heath Steele remain in doubt.

Construction

During 1985, construction activity is expected to strengthen due to such projects as the coated-paper facility announced for Newcastle. Capital investment is expected to increase 11.3%, while repair expenditures increase 6.5%. Private capital investment is anticipated to rise by 19.7% in 1985, while public investment is expected to remain at approximately the same level as 1984.

Services

The outlook for the Province's service sector depends on the economy in general. Continued growth in the goods-producing industries should lead to further strengthening of the service sector during 1985. Consumer expenditures are expected to continue to expand in 1985 as a result of increased employment and relatively stable interest and inflation rates.

GROWTH RATES OF KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1982 - 1985

	1982	1983	1984	1985[1]
Economic Accounts				
Gross Domestic Product (factor cost)	5.4	8.8	8.8	6.5
GDP (real)	-3.8	2.2	4.8	2.5
Personal Expenditures	8.8	10.5	8.2	6.7
Government Expenditures	15.5	8.7	11.0	10.3
Capital Formation	11.6	-11.0	3.8	11.4
Income				
Personal Income	11.1	9.4	7.7	6.2
Labour Income	6.4	8.5	8.0	6.6
Corporate Profits Before Taxes	-54.7	12.4	35.5	5.1
Population & Labour Market				
Population, Total[2]	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.7
Population, 15+	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3
Labour Force	-1.4	2.8	0.3	2.7
Employment	-4.0	1.6	0.4	2.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	14.0	14.8	14.9	15.1
Participation Rate (%)	55.0	55.5	55.1	55.8
Other				
CPI (Saint John)	9.4	6.8	5.1	4.5
Retail Trade	5.7	11.1	7.0	6.0

1 Projections
2 As of June 1.

INDUSTRIAL

AGRICULTURE

Farm cash receipts for 1984 increased by 17.3% to a record $229 million. Contributing to the increase in farm cash receipts were total crop sales which were up by 33.1%. Within this category, potato receipts increased by 20.6% as a result of strong prices during the 1983-84 shipping season. Although the acreage of potatoes planted increased slightly in 1984 to 54,000, production recorded a 12% decrease. Realized net farm income in 1984 is estimated to have increased by 53.3%.

The total value of livestock and livestock product receipts increased by 9.5% in 1984. Leading the increase were receipts from poultry (15.2%), followed by hogs (13.8%), eggs (13.1%) and dairy products (12.7%). Cattle and calves recorded a decrease of 9.0% for 1984.

During 1984, New Brunswick fresh brussels sprouts were once again available on the domestic market and faired quite well. The Province also experienced its second commercial crop of asparagus during 1984. Both brussels sprouts and asparagus have been very well accepted within the Province. During the latter part of 1984 and early 1985, the first crop of lettuce produced locally utilizing hydroponic technology became available on the domestic market. Although demand has been slow, consumer response to the product is expected to improve.

The signing of a five-year federal-provincial agreement on agri-food development is expected to have a positive impact on the Province's agriculture industry. The agreement will see a total of $32 million, $25 million from the Federal Government and $7 million from the Provincial Government, invested over the 1984-89 period.

The agreement provides for development programs in a number of areas, such as livestock feed, potatoes and special crops. Under these programs, Agriculture Canada and the Province will undertake initiatives in land resource development, marketing, technology and human resource development.

The recent Agricultural Outlook Conference released a forecast indicating a decrease of 4.7% in total farm cash receipts for 1985. Contributing to this expected decrease is the current lower level of potato prices compared with last year. On a more positive note, total livestock receipts are projected to increase by approximately 3%. With total operating and depreciation charges expected to increase marginally (0.8%), the result is an expected 20.2% decrease in realized net farm income.

FISHERIES

Preliminary data indicate declines of 10.6% and 19%, respectively, for the value and tonnage of fish landings in New Brunswick during 1984. However, the value of fish products exported in 1984 increased by 4.7% to almost $213 million. The value of shellfish exports, representing 56% of the total value of fish exports, decreased by 4.4%.

Lobster was the species with the highest value of landings during 1984. Preliminary data indicate that the value of lobster increased by 7.8%, compared with 1983. The second largest species in terms of value was Queen Crab, with a decrease of 22.0% in 1984. Scallops and clams saw substantial increases in value.

During 1984, a new five-year subsidiary agreement on fisheries development was signed by Canada and New Brunswick to encourage private sector investment activity. This $45 million agreement will contribute $25 million and $20 million from the Federal and Provincial Governments, respectively, towards the improvement of harvesting techniques, infrastructure, product and processing diversification, and aquaculture development. Other programs include buy-back programs related to herring seiners and commercial salmon enterprises, as well as research and development, and native fisheries.

In the case of foreign markets, members of the Northeastern United States groundfish and scallop fisheries initiated an inquiry concerning the impact on their competitive position of imports from Canada. A recent report to the President under Section 332 of the U.S. Tariff Act did not support the contention that imports from Canada were a significant reason for the depressed condition of parts of the United States fishing industry.

One of the bright spots in New Brunswick's fishing industry is aquaculture. While still relatively modest in economic terms, it continued to make progress during 1984. Salmon producers overcame many initial difficulties as they developed the skills and techniques necessary to adapt to provincial growing conditions. Sea Farm New Brunswick Limited's $2.5 million salmon hatchery is completed, with the first batch of smolts expected to reach markets by May 1985. Commercial oyster production steadily grew to meet market demand. Spin-off sectors such as feed production started to evolve and production potential for species such as mussel should soon materialize.

Prospects for fish stocks are such that no significant increases in quotas are foreseen in any of the major commercial species presently harvested in the Gulf of St.

Lawrence and the Fundy region where 80% and 20%, respectively, of New Brunswick stocks originate. An exception is redfish which is making a come back in the Gulf. Feedstock from the Northern Atlantic also offers some potential for additional primary resources.

The outlook for 1985 is for only slight increases in the total value of production. Shellfish quantities should remain steady, but prices will depend on factors such as the value of the Canadian dollar, foreign supplies of similar products, non-tariff barriers in foreign markets and competition from imitation products. As a result of weaker markets, employment in the processing of crab will be reduced. In contrast, groundfish markets are expected to strengthen during 1985.

FORESTRY

Forestry registered higher levels of output in 1984 as a result of improved markets in the United States and the United Kingdom, New Brunswick's major export destinations for forest products. The logging industry recorded an increase in both output and employment as mills increased their demand for raw material. Pulpwood production increased by 18.5% in 1984 as consumption at the pulp mills increased by 20.1%. Employment in the logging industry averaged 4,770 in 1984, compared with 3,730 for 1983.

Pulp and Paper

Pulp and paper production reached record levels as a result of strong markets, especially for newsprint in the United States, and the addition of new capacity. Production of pulp and paper in New Brunswick increased by 25.3% in 1984, while total production for Canada increased by 5.3%. The value of manufacturing shipments from the paper and allied industry increased by 38.6%.

The value of pulp exports increased by 38.3% in 1984. Exports of pulp to the United States increased by 15.5%, while exports to the United Kingdom more than tripled. The value of newsprint exports increased by 53%, with exports of newsprint to the United States doubling. However, exports of newsprint to the United Kingdom declined by 0.7%.

Price increases for pulp and paper occurred in the first half of 1984 but, during the fourth quarter, there was a gradual erosion in the price for pulp as demand weakened with the slowdown in the United States economy.

Investment in the pulp and paper industry continued in 1984. The Lake Utopia Paper Ltd. mill in St. George is undergoing a $10 to $20 million modernization project, while the two Irving mills in Saint John are investing over $100 million in projects that involve the installation of pollution abatement equipment as well as the modernization of production facilities. In Bathurst, a $100 million modernization of Consolidated Bathurst's corrugating medium operation continues and at St. Anne-Nackawic significant expenditures are on-going for modernization and cost reduction projects.

A major investment project has been announced for the Boise Cascade kraft pulp mill in Newcastle. Repap Enterprises, owners of the Acadia Forest Products' groundwood pulp mill in Nelson-Miramichi, are in the process of purchasing the Boise Cascade mill. Repap plans to construct a

$230 million coated-paper plant at the Boise site. Construction of the plant is expected to begin this year and be completed in 1986. When in full production, the new mill will employ 200 workers and produce 200 000 tonnes of coated paper annually. The paper mill will utilize pulp produced from the Boise and Acadia mills.

A decision by the European Economic Community (EEC) to limit duty-free newsprint imports from non-EEC countries could hinder the future growth of European markets for Canadian newsprint producers. The 600 000 metric tonne quota imposed on Canada is less than the 641 000 tonnes of newsprint which was shipped to the EEC in 1983. In 1984, newsprint exports to the EEC accounted for 15.3% of the total value of newsprint exports from New Brunswick.

Wood Products Industry

The value of manufacturing shipments from the wood products industry increased by 12.1% in 1984. The sawmill industry had a good first half in 1984, but lumber markets weakened during the last six months as housing starts fell across North America. As a result, lumber prices at the end of the year were below January 1984 levels. Sawn lumber production increased by 5.4% in 1984.

The total value of lumber exports increased by 14.4% in 1984, with exports to the United States increasing by 34.7%. Offshore exports of lumber were inhibited by the appreciation of the Canadian dollar in relation to European currencies. The value of lumber exports to the United Kingdom decreased by 30.1%, while exports to France decreased by 22.5%.

In 1984, the flakeboard mill in St. Stephen completed an $8 million expansion and Fraser's sawmill in Kedgwick completed a $1.6 million modernization program. Also, owners of Downey's sawmill in Hillsborough announced that the facility, which had been destroyed by fire, would be rebuilt at a cost of $2.2 million. The Burchill plywood mill has been sold by the Provincial Government and the new owner expects to employ up to 120 people and operate for at least nine months each year. The Northwood Panelboard mill remained closed throughout 1984, with 150 employees remaining laid off.

The wood products industry faces potential problems with respect to future access to American markets. Legislation has been introduced in the United States Congress that seeks to limit Canadian imports of softwood lumber, siding, shakes, shingles and particleboard to 25% of the U.S.

domestic market for a period of five years. Estimates by industry representatives in Canada put the level of Canadian penetration of the United States market at approximately 30%. In 1984, exports of New Brunswick lumber to the United States were in excess of $51 million, representing 79% of the total value of provincial lumber exports.

Other Developments

The Governments of Canada and New Brunswick signed a $77.4 million forest renewal agreement in June 1984. The five-year agreement contains six programs aimed at long-term management and development of private and crown lands. The programs include forest management on private, federal and provincial lands, forest management planning and development, private woodlot development, public information, education and evaluation. The provincial share of the funding is $35.1 million.

Construction of the Hugh John Flemming Forestry Centre in Fredericton began towards the end of 1984. The research centre will house employees of the Federal and Provincial Governments as well as the University of New Brunswick and the Forest Ranger School.

Outlook

Slower growth in output is forecast for the forestry industry in 1985 as the pace of the North American economic expansion moderates. The Province's pulp and paper mills continue to face stiff competition in European markets from Scandinavian producers who enjoy a price advantage due to the strong U.S. dollar. As a result of weaker markets, a number of mills in North America are experiencing downtime, including the following mills in New Brunswick: Acadia Forest Products in Nelson-Miramichi, St. Anne-Nackawic in Nackawic and Fraser's in Atholville.

The outlook for the lumber industry is for a slightly higher level of production in 1985. The level of housing starts in North America are forecast to be higher this year if interest rates do not increase significantly.

MINING

The value of mineral production in New Brunswick reached a record level of $590.4 million during 1984, a 16.7% increase over 1983. Contributing to this significant increase were production from two new mines opened in 1983, the Potash Company of America potash mine and the Mount Pleasant tungsten-molybdenum mine, plus improved production and prices for zinc. The Heath Steele base metal mine ceased underground production in May 1984.

Representing approximately 80% of the total value of mineral production, the value of base metals produced increased 12.1% during 1984 to reach $472.2 million. Strong demand for zinc, especially during the first half of the year, led the value of zinc produced to increase 34% to $346.7 million. Other metals reporting gains in production values included antimony, bismuth, gold and lead, while copper and silver revenues declined.

The value of non-metallic or industrial minerals produced rose 110.4% to $35.0 million, largely the result of a full year of production at the Potash Company of America potash-salt operation. Peat and sulphur both reported significant value gains, while silica (formerly quartz) production declined. A slight increase in the volume of

production at N.B. Coal Limited's Grand Lake operation led to a 2.1% rise in the value of energy resources produced. The value of structural materials increased by 4%.

Potash continued to be a very bright sector of the New Brunswick mining industry in 1984. The Potash Company of America mine, located near Sussex, operated at 75% of its rated capacity of 635 000 tonnes, employing 264. PCA has exported several large shipments to Denmark and the United States through the new potash terminal at the Port of Saint John.

The Denison-Potacan project, now under construction, is scheduled to start production in July 1985. The $350 million project will employ 400 and produce 1.4 million tonnes annually. Work on a 70 000 tonne storage facility at the potash terminal at the Port of Saint John continues.

BP Exploration Canada Limited has recently drilled a pilot hole on its Millstream property. A decision on a $35 million three-year underground exploration program is expected in 1985. If a positive production decision is made upon completion of underground exploration, construction costs of

the mine, concentrator, refinery and related facilities would be between $300 and $400 million. New Brunswick could supply seven per cent of the world's production of potash from the three mines if the BP mine comes on stream as expected.

Brunswick Mining and Smelting, the Province's large base metal producer located near Bathurst, reported a 9.5% increase in production during 1984. While prices for zinc were strong in the late summer, both zinc and silver prices had decreased by 20% by year-end. Lead and copper prices were low, but production at the Belledune lead smelter remained at capacity.

Heath Steele, operated by Noranda and Asarco, closed underground mining operations in May 1984 resulting in the loss of approximately 500 jobs. However, some processing of gold-bearing gossan ore took place over the summer months. A decision on the future of the mine is expected later this year after a task force composed of union, Noranda and provincial government representatives delivers a report on the viability of keeping the mine open.

Durham Resources, formerly Consolidated Durham, is presently engaged in a $4 million project developing a new orebody at its antimony mine for production by the third quarter of 1985. The Lake George mine should employ approximately 120 while targeting its production at the U.S. market. When the original orebody was exhausted in May 1981, antimony prices were between U.S. $14 and $16 per tonne. During 1984, prices rose to $30 per tonne. The company plans to capture up to 18% of the U.S. market for its product, used mainly as a hardener in lead alloys and a fire-retardent in flame-proof materials.

The Mount Pleasant mine approached full capacity during 1984. However, prices for tungsten, the mine's major product, have declined from about $14/kilo in 1979 when the project started to $8.40/kilo in 1984. Seventy-six of the 231 employees at the mine were laid off in October in an effort to reduce costs while work progressed on metallurgical problems. Commitments to its European and U.S. customers will be kept.

In the energy sector, Irving Oil Ltd. and Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. commenced petroleum-gas exploratory drilling in Albert County in March 1985. Following a $15 million seismic exploration program started in 1981, two $1 million test wells will be drilled, one at the Stoney Creek field and one near Hillsborough.

Peat production in New Brunswick declined 4% in volume but rose 31% in value during 1984. There are now sixteen peat producers operating in the Province.

The number of claims recorded in the Province during 1984 was 38% lower than 1983, largely the result of low metal prices restricting exploration funds. The total number of claims in effect reached the lowest level in ten years. However, precious metal discoveries in the Cape Spencer area near Saint John and the Bathurst area could stimulate interest in 1985.

Energy, Mines and Resources Canada and the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission announced during 1984 they will construct a $33 million boiler system to burn coal and oil shale from New Brunswick fields to produce electricity. With its high sulphur content causing emission problems, the coal must be burned by a special process to meet pollution standards. The system, fully funded by Energy, Mines and Resources, should be installed and begin testing at the N.B. Power Chatham generating station by the Fall of 1986.

The $19 million sulphation roast pilot plant located in Chatham is expected to begin operations in May 1985, employing approximately 100 people. This plant is designed to test a new process for the more efficient recovery of metals from base metal ores developed by the New Brunswick Research and Productivity Council.

A new Canada-New Brunswick Mineral Development Agreement was signed in June 1984. Under the five-year agreement, the two governments will invest $22.3 million in a series of complementary programs aimed at stimulating exploration, mining, smelting, refining and marketing of the Province's minerals. New Brunswick's share of the program will be up to $7.3 million.

The outlook for the New Brunswick mining industry continues to be bright. With the opening of the PCA and Denison potash mines, Mount Pleasant Tungsten and Durham Resources, the Province's mining industry continues to become more diversified and, thus, less dependent on any one mineral or mine. Prices of most base metals are not expected to be strong during 1985, while demand for potash and antimony should increase. The development of such projects as the metal reduction plant, the coal-oil shale electrical generation system and other projects in progress could be of great benefit to a number of marginal mining operations or undeveloped deposits.

MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing sector registered higher levels of output and employment in 1984. Employment averaged 34,000 for an increase of 1,000 over 1982 and 1983 levels. The value of manufacturing shipments increased by 22.8% in 1984.

New Brunswick's largest manufacturing group, in terms of shipments as well as employment, is the food and beverage industry. Shipments from this industry increased by 14.3% in 1984. Increases in shipments were reported by the fish products, dairy, bakery and miscellaneous food industries. The increase in shipments from the food and beverage industry is a result of an increase in demand, as well as a reflection of new capacity coming on stream.

Capacity in the food and beverage industry has increased in recent years with the opening of new facilities such as the McCain juice plant in Grand Falls and the Humpty Dumpty potato chip plant in Hartland. In addition, a number of existing plants have recently completed expansions or are in the process of expanding facilities, including a $3 million

expansion at the Hub Meat Packers' meat processing plant in Moncton, a $4 million expansion and modernization project at the Ocean Maid tuna plant in St. Andrews, a $1 million expansion at Ganong's candy plant in St. Stephen, a $20 million expansion at the Moosehead brewery in Saint John , a $1.4 million expansion at Chippin's meat processing plant in Fredericton and a $1.7 million expansion at the Canada Packers' Shur-Gain Division plant in Sussex.

The next largest component of the manufacturing sector is the paper and allied industry. In 1984, shipments from this industry increased by 38.6%. Strong demand in the United States for New Brunswick newsprint and market pulp resulted in a record level of production.

The major portion of manufacturing activity in New Brunswick falls within the residual group, which is composed of several industries for which individual statistics are confidential.[1] Included are a few large producers, such as Brunswick Mining and Smelting and the Irving Oil Refinery, plus a number of other manufacturing plants. Shipments from this group (accounting for 29% of all manufacturing shipments) increased by 1.9% in 1984.

---

1 The residual component includes: tobacco products, rubber and plastics, leather industries, textile industries, clothing industries, primary metals, machinery manufacturers, electrical products, non-metallic mineral products, petroleum and coal, chemical and chemical products and miscellaneous manufacturers.

Shipments from the transportation equipment industry increased by 203.8% in 1984, as shipments were bolstered by the completion of a $150 million oil rig at the Saint John Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. Ltd. As well, the value of manufacturing shipments was enhanced during the year as the Federal Government began making payments to the Saint John shipyard for contract work done on the $3.8 billion frigate construction program. Three of six frigates will be constructed in Saint John, with the shipyard having total responsibility for contract engineering, administration and quality control. Work on this project is scheduled for completion in 1992.

The other major manufacturing industries also registered increases in the value of shipments in 1984. These included the wood products industry (up 12.1%), the metal fabricating industry (up 17.4%), the printing, publishing and allied industry (up 9.8%), and the furniture and fixtures industry (up 16.7%).

According to Statistics Canada's survey of private and public investment, capital expenditures in New Brunswick's manufacturing sector are estimated to have decreased by 41% in 1984, to $147 million. However, repair expenditures are estimated to have increased by 9.6%, to $136 million.

Future major investment projects, besides those in the food and beverage and pulp and paper industries, include a $7 million expansion at Domglas in Scoudouc, a $2.4 million expansion at Atlantic Industries in Dorchester, a $1.2 million expansion at the PCL and Eastern Packaging plant in Saint John and a $1 million expansion at the Thomas Equipment plant in Centreville.

Several new firms opened in 1984, including the Dairytown milk plant in Sussex and Les Confections S.A.R. Inc., a clothing plant in Edmundston. Enterprise Foundry in Sackville was purchased by Enheat and the new firm, Enterprise Fawcett Inc., is expected to employ up to 130 people when it reaches full production.

In March 1984, Process Technology Ltd. was officially opened in Oromocto. The firm began production in 1983 and currently employs 97 people. An additional 110 new jobs will be created over the next three years as a result of a $5.4 million expansion. The firm manufactures and sells state-of-the-art processes and equipment for the semi-conductor industry.

The Provincial Government, under its Small Industry Financial Assistance Program, continued to support provincial industry. The Government approved 204 applications for

assistance during 1984, of which 165 had been accepted by the firms as of March 1985. In August, the Provincial Government announced a new Venture Capital Support Program which is intended to encourage the formation and investment of venture capital in eligible firms.

The outlook for the Province's manufacturing sector, in general, is for increased growth in 1985. Increased production is expected from the pulp and paper and food and beverage industries. Output from the transportation equipment industry will be bolstered by the start-up of construction of the first frigate to be built at the shipyard in Saint John.

CONSTRUCTION

The performance of the New Brunswick construction industry during 1984 was supported by large investment projects in the mining, utilities and institutions and government department sectors. According to the Statistics Canada private and public investment survey, capital spending increased 3.8% to $1,546.0 million, while repair expenditures increased 11.3% to $658.5 million. In total, capital and repair investment rose 6.0% to $2,204.5 million during 1984.

The value of construction work put in place was estimated to have increased 4.6% to $1,207.2 million, while the value of machinery and equipment purchased rose 7.7% to $997.3 million. Public investment increased 23.9% to $828.8 million. Private investment, however, declined by 2.5% to $1,375.7 million.

On a sectoral basis, total investment levels in the primary and construction industries; trade, finance and commercial service industries; utilities; and institutions and government departments increased significantly. The manufacturing and housing industries both recorded declines in total investment.

Housing starts in New Brunswick declined 39.4% during 1984 to 2,873, largely the result of the cessation of government residential construction stimulation programs offered during 1983. Houses under construction, as of December 31, 1984 declined 47.1% compared to the corresponding date in 1983. As a consequence of the slowdown in labour-intensive residential construction during 1984, construction employment dropped 2,000 to 13,000.

The total value of building permits issued by municipalities within the Province increased 5.8% during 1984. Residential (9.1%), industrial (40.1%) and commercial permits (54.5%) issued increased in value while institutions and government departments declined (39.4%).

The industrial reviews for forestry, mining and manufacturing provide details on many of the larger projects. The general outlook for 1985 is for continued growth in investment. Total capital and repair expenditure is expected to increase 10.0% to $2,424.9 million. Capital investment is expected to increase 11.3% to $1,721.3 million, while expenditures on repairs will rise by 6.8% to $703.6 million.[1]

---

[1] According to the Statistics Canada private and public investment outlook for 1985, capital investment in New Brunswick is expected to decline slightly (-0.3%) in 1985. However, this latest Statistics Canada survey did not include the proposed coated-paper plant announced for Newcastle.

SERVICES

Employment in the service sector, which represented approximately 74% of total provincial employment in 1984, increased by 2,000 (or 1.1%) to 183,000. All service industries experienced employment growth during 1984, with the exception of public administration, and community, business and personal services.

Trade

The total value of retail sales increased by 7% during 1984 to $2,910 million. Businesses showing the highest sales growth were garages (up 29.0%) and general stores (up 27.1%). The Saint John consumer price index increased by 5.1% in 1984, compared with a rise of 6.8% in 1983. This represents the lowest annual C.P.I. increase since 1971.

The value of retail sales of new motor vehicle dealers grew by 23.8% in 1984. Service station sales exhibited a growth of 4.1%, while automotive parts and accessories stores recorded a sales decrease of 0.4%.

The total number of new motor vehicles sold in New Brunswick in 1984 increased by 17.1%. The number of passenger cars sold increased by 12.4%, and the number of commercial vehicles sold increased by 29.8%.

Utilities

Activity in utilities was strong during 1984, reflecting the economic recovery. Total electric energy made available for use in New Brunswick increased by 12.2% during 1984. Foreign and domestic imports of electricity increased by 11.3%, while total exports were down slightly (exports to the United States were up 7.4%). The number of telephones in service in New Brunswick increased by 3.4% during 1984 and the number of long distance calls originating in the Province increased by 9.5%.

Outlook

The outlook for the Province's service sector depends on the economy in general. Continued growth in the goods-producing industries should lead to further strengthening of the service sector during 1985. Consumer expenditures are expected to increase in 1985 as a result of a number of factors including increased employment and relatively stable interest rates and inflation. The Canada Summer Games in Saint John and various bicentennial celebrations are also expected to have positive impacts on the service sector.

STATISTICAL TABLES

ANNUAL SERIES

Table		Page
1	POPULATION	58
2	POPULATION BY AGE GROUP	58
3	VITAL STATISTICS	59
4	PERSONAL INCOME PER CAPITA	60
5	COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME	60
6	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA	61
7	PROVINCIAL INCOME AND PROVINCIAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	62
8	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	63
9	GROSS PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE	64
10	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY	65
11	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY ($1971)	66
12	PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INVESTMENT	67
13	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES	68
14	AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES BY INDUSTRY	69
15	LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS	70
16	LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES	71
17	EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION	72
18	GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT	73
19	COMPONENTS OF FARM INCOME	73
20	FARM CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING OPERATIONS	74
21	PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE LOGGING INDUSTRY	75
22	ESTIMATES OF TOTAL FOREST PRODUCTION	75
23	PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY	76
24	VALUE OF SEA FISH LANDINGS BY MAJOR SPECIES	77

Table		Page
25	MINERAL PRODUCTION-QUANTITY	78
26	PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES	78
27	MINERAL PRODUCTION-VALUE	79
28	PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	80
29	MANUFACTURING SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS	81
30	DWELLING STARTS AND COMPLETIONS	82
31	CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY	82
32	VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE	83
33	VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED	84
34	RETAIL TRADE	85
35	RETAIL TRADE BY KIND OF BUSINESS	86
36	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	87
37	RECEIPTS OF ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES	88
38	CHEQUES CASHED	88
39	TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS	89
40	PASSENGER VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS	90
41	SUPPLY AND DISPOSAL OF ELECTRIC ENERGY	91
42	NUMBER OF TELEPHONES	92
43	INCOME TAX RETURNS	92
44	RAILWAY FREIGHT TRAFFIC	93
45	SHIPPING CARGO HANDLED	94
46	AVIATION STATISTICS	95
47	EXPORTS	96
48	COMMODITY EXPORTS	97

Table 1 - POPULATION

Year	New Brunswick	% Change	Canada	% Change	N. B. as % of Canada
1961	597,936		18,238,247		3.3
1966	616,788	3.2	20,140,880	9.7	3.1
1971	634,557	2.9	21,568,311	7.1	2.9
1976	677,250	1.8	22,992,600	1.3	2.9
1977	684,100	1.0	23,272,800	1.2	2.9
1978	688,100	0.6	23,517,000	1.0	2.9
1979	691,900	0.6	23,747,300	1.0	2.9
1980	695,400	0.5	24,042,500	1.2	2.9
1981	696,400	0.1	24,341,700	1.2	2.9
1982	698,900	0.4	24,631,800	1.2	2.8
1983p	707,700	1.3	24,884,500	1.0	2.8
1984p	714,200	0.9	25,123,600	1.0	2.8

Sources: Statistics Canada Census & Statistics Canada 91-201.

Table 2 - POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(thousands)

Year	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-64	65+
1961	227.2	90.9	67.5	165.4	46.9
1966	222.1	107.9	65.2	171.3	50.3
1971	203.1	126.3	73.9	176.5	54.7
1976	193.1	137.6	99.8	185.7	61.1
1981	173.7	136.6	116.4	199.2	70.6
1982	171.0	134.6	116.9	204.1	72.3
1983p	170.3	134.0	118.7	210.2	73.6
1984p	169.2	133.5	119.7	215.2	75.7

Sources: Statistics Canada Census & Statistics Canada 91-202.

Table 3 - VITAL STATISTICS

Year Ending May 31	Live Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Actual Increase	Net Migration[1]
1971	11,983	4,951	7,032	7,600	+600
1972	12,048	5,032	7,016	5,500	-1,500
1973	11,636	4,959	6,677	7,000	+300
1974	11,258	5,130	6,128	6,500	+400
1975	11,735	5,235	6,500	11,600	+5,100
1976	11,800	5,216	6,584	12,000	+5,400
1977	11,753	5,140	6,613	6,900	+300
1978	11,119	5,210	5,909	4,000	-1,900
1979	10,784	5,086	5,698	3,800	-1,900
1980	10,782	5,284	5,498	3,500	-2,000
1981	10,633	5,178	5,455	1,000	-4,500
1982	10,373	5,109	5,264	2,500	-2,800
1983	10,582	5,339	5,243	8,800	+3,600
1984*	10,800	5,200	5,600	6,500	+1,000

[1]Net Migration = Actual Increase - Natural Increase.

Sources: Statistics Canada 11-003 & 84-202.

Table 4 - PERSONAL INCOME PER CAPITA
(dollars)

Year	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Canada	% of Ontario	% of Canada
1971	2,483	2,662	4,020	3,435	61.8	72.3
1972	2,828	3,066	4,459	3,842	63.4	73.6
1973	3,253	3,543	5,043	4,438	64.5	73.3
1974	3,885	4,159	5,843	5,226	66.5	74.3
1975	4,630	4,752	6,596	6,001	70.2	77.2
1976	5,078	5,294	7,390	6,747	68.7	75.3
1977	5,515	5,865	8,071	7,370	68.3	74.8
1978	6,102	6,564	8,867	8,143	68.8	74.9
1979	6,816	7,288	9,820	9,069	69.4	75.2
1980	7,413	8,031	10,953	10,178	67.7	72.8
1981	8,382	9,149	12,716	11,853	65.9	70.7
1982	9,280	10,154	13,893	12,887	66.8	72.0
1983	10,030	10,858	14,768	13,542	67.9	74.1
1984*	10,703	11,656	15,732	14,359	68.0	74.5

Source: Statistics Canada 13-201.

Table 5 - COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME
(millions of dollars)

Year	Labour Income	Farm Income	Business Income	Investment Income	Transfer Payments	Total[1]
1971	1,038	11	123	92	253	1,576
1972	1,151	20	130	116	330	1,810
1973	1,357	32	133	140	372	2,105
1974	1,657	23	137	170	477	2,539
1975	2,026	37	152	187	593	3,080
1976	2,277	20	154	215	680	3,439
1977	2,456	18	162	240	800	3,773
1978	2,694	41	182	310	868	4,199
1979	3,099	43	204	373	887	4,716
1980	3,300	54	220	425	1,022	5,155
1981	3,679	36	236	584	1,159	5,837
1982	3,915	46	303	648	1,390	6,486
1983	4,247	55	378	613	1,573	7,098
1984*	4,587	57	406	675	1,710	7,644

[1]Components do not add to total.

Source: Statistics Canada 13-201.

Table 6 - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST

New Brunswick and Canada

Year	GDP New Brunswick	GDP Canada	GDP per capita New Brunswick	GDP per capita Canada	New Brunswick as % of Canada
	$ million		$	$	
1961	713	35,327	1,193	1,937	61.6
1962	744	38,303	1,230	2,061	59.7
1963	784	41,079	1,288	2,170	59.4
1964	879	44,621	1,438	2,313	62.2
1965	960	48,810	1,562	2,485	62.9
1966	1,056	54,676	1,712	2,732	62.7
1967	1,130	58,695	1,823	2,880	63.3
1968	1,233	64,078	1,973	3,095	63.7
1969	1,342	70,688	2,137	3,366	63.5
1970	1,448	75,349	2,309	3,538	65.3
1971	1,581	82,795	2,491	3,839	64.9
1972	1,805	92,641	2,820	4,249	66.4
1973	2,166	109,741	3,347	4,978	67.2
1974	2,645	132,150	4,047	5,909	68.5
1975	3,094	150,602	4,651	6,635	70.1
1976	3,436	173,382	5,074	7,541	67.3
1977	3,691	189,629	5,395	8,148	66.2
1978	4,154	212,656	6,037	9,043	66.8
1979	5,218	244,447	7,542	10,294	73.3
1980	5,260	277,918	7,564	11,559	65.4
1981	5,717	314,302	8,209	12,912	63.6
1982	6,028	329,749	8,625	13,387	64.4
1983	6,561	360,667	9,271	14,494	64.0
1984*	7,138	392,542	9,994	15,624	64.0

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 7 - PROVINCIAL INCOME AND PROVINCIAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(millions of dollars)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984*
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	3,099	3,300	3,679	3,915	4,247	4,587
Military pay and allowances	81	87	99	115	123	129
Corporation profits before taxes	829	598	426	193	217	294
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	374	351	513	543	514	555
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	43	54	36	46	55	57
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	204	220	236	303	378	406
Inventory valuation adjustment	-162	-201	-223	-106	-63	-60
NET PROVINCIAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	4,468	4,409	4,766	5,009	5,471	5,968
Indirect taxes	596	712	1,035	913	1,007	1,097
Deduct:						
Subsidies	-317	-945	-915	-558	-220	-160
of which: oil import subsidies	239	862	826	439	84	108
Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments	750	851	951	1,019	1,090	1,170
PROVINCIAL GDP AT MARKET PRICES	5,497	5,027	5,837	6,383	7,348	8,075

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 8 - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST
(millions of dollars)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984*
Provincial GDP at market prices	5,497.0	5,027.0	5,837.0	6,383.0	7,348.0	8,075.0
Subsidies	317.0	945.0	915.0	558.0	220.0	160.0
Indirect Taxes	-596.0	-712.0	-1,035.0	-913.0	-1,007.0	-1,097.0
PROVINCIAL GDP AT FACTOR COST	5,218.0	5,260.0	5,717.0	6,028.0	6,561.0	7,138.0
GDP deflator	210.2	236.0	259.6	284.5	303.1	314.6
PROVINCIAL GDP AT FACTOR COST* ($1971)	2,482.4	2,228.8	2,202.2	2,118.8	2,164.6	2,268.9

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 9 - GROSS PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE
(millions of dollars)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984*
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	3,566	3,924	4,362	4,744	5,244	5,672
Goods	2,250	2,446	2,707	2,929	3,258	..
Services	1,316	1,478	1,655	1,815	1,986	..
Government current expenditure on goods and services	1,369	1,601	1,837	2,122	2,306	2,559
Gross fixed capital formation	1,714	1,527	1,554	1,734	1,544	1,603
Government	282	286	280	357	345	422
Residential construction	1	2	1	1	1	2
Non-residential construction	253	247	242	304	295	379
Machinery and equipment	28	37	37	52	49	41
Business	1,432	1,241	1,274	1,377	1,199	1,181
Residential construction	348	258	227	189	370	328
Non-residential construction	383	341	402	429	308	312
Machinery and equipment	701	642	645	759	521	41
Value of physical change in inventories	-26	350	-60	-335	-36	.. [1]
Net exports plus residual error of estimate	-1,126	-2,375	-1,856	-1,882	-1,710	-1,759
GROSS PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE AT MARKET PRICES	5,497	5,027	5,837	6,383	7,348	8,075

[1]Included in "Net exports plus residual error of estimate".

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 10 - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY
(millions of dollars)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Agriculture	47.7	71.7	81.0	97.3	89.6	103.4
Forestry	73.3	88.1	105.5	109.6	127.1	94.3
Fisheries	23.3	36.1	37.8	33.9	38.2	46.7
Hunting & Trapping	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.6
Mining	65.7	113.1	206.8	88.8	124.5	122.5
Manufacturing	568.5	639.0	769.6	894.8	890.0	850.3
Construction	310.1	317.9	367.4	307.0	336.4	348.5
Electric Power, Gas & Water Utilities	130.8	156.7	201.1	225.5	248.8	256.7
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,220.2	1,423.8	1,770.7	1,758.2	1,855.5	1,823.6
Education & Related Services	276.2	292.8	320.8	368.4	410.5	459.6
Health & Welfare	220.9	243.0	264.5	292.7	346.3	419.9
Accommodation & Food Services	92.7	103.1	113.4	125.2	134.6	142.4
Provincial Administration	133.1	151.1	165.0	193.6	230.7	265.6
Local Administration	61.2	63.8	75.5	85.7	97.9	111.6
All Other Services*	1,686.7	1,876.4	2,508.1	2,436.2	2,641.5	2,805.2
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES*	2,470.8	2,730.2	3,447.3	3,501.8	3,861.5	4,204.3
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST*	3,691.0	4,154.0	5,218.0	5,260.0	5,717.0	6,028.0

Source: Statistics Canada 61-202.

Table 11 - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY

Constant Dollars
(millions of 1971 dollars)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Agriculture	25.4	32.1	33.9	31.5	32.0	35.0
Forestry*	36.6	41.9	41.6	42.5	47.3	32.3
Fisheries	10.8	12.1	12.4	11.2	12.4	13.3
Hunting & Trapping	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Mining*	37.2	45.5	48.4	19.6	41.0	39.0
Manufacturing	302.9	319.8	328.8	346.7	318.1	296.4
Construction*	173.9	171.5	184.3	143.5	139.2	133.0
Electric Power, Gas & Water Utilities*	76.5	79.4	81.0	84.7	84.2	81.9
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES*	663.6	702.6	730.8	680.0	674.5	631.1
Education & Related Services	121.2	122.3	121.3	121.3	121.2	122.9
Health & Welfare	120.5	123.0	124.2	124.5	128.8	134.1
Accommodation & Food Services	54.0	56.4	55.8	55.8	54.2	53.3
Provincial Administration	63.7	65.7	67.3	70.9	74.9	78.8
Local Administration	27.0	25.7	27.2	28.7	29.3	29.9
All Other Services*	1,059.1	1,089.5	1,355.8	1,147.7	1,119.3	1,068.7
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES*	1,445.5	1,482.6	1,751.6	1,548.8	1,527.7	1,487.7
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST*	2,109.1	2,185.2	2,482.4	2,228.8	2,202.2	2,118.8

Source: Statistics Canada 61-202.

Table 12 - PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INVESTMENT
(millions of dollars)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984[1]
Capital Expenditures	1,652.2	1,468.9	1,507.3	1,673.4	1,489.1	1,546.0
Construction:	914.1	781.9	818.0	855.5	906.7	957.4
Primary & Construction	35.8	60.8	129.0	158.0	97.8	115.1
Manufacturing	79.2	56.1	61.2	100.9	37.6	19.0
Utilities	169.4	140.5	120.9	87.6	73.8	101.6
Trade & Finance	87.1	74.3	81.8	68.2	88.0	63.7
Housing	277.5	194.3	171.8	125.4	300.1	260.1
Gov't & Institutional	265.1	255.9	253.3	315.4	309.4	397.9
Machinery & Equipment:	738.1	687.0	689.3	817.9	582.4	588.6
Primary & Construction	98.3	106.5	130.1	139.4	109.1	152.2
Manufacturing	156.7	138.2	204.0	282.5	210.5	127.7
Utilities	333.4	312.0	234.8	256.6	114.2	141.6
Trade & Finance	117.3	88.0	76.2	81.0	91.9	120.3
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gov't & Institutional	32.4	42.3	44.2	58.4	56.7	46.8
Repair Expenditures	370.3	485.1	549.5	614.1	591.5	658.5
Primary & Construction	52.2	56.7	61.6	88.2	95.8	105.2
Manufacturing	88.2	106.1	112.9	115.1	124.4	136.3
Utilities	95.0	156.9	192.6	189.4	133.6	177.3
Trade & Finance	22.4	25.5	27.6	28.0	31.8	37.3
Housing	53.9	59.1	65.8	69.5	76.9	81.6
Gov't & Institutional	58.6	80.8	89.0	123.9	129.0	120.8
Capital & Repair Expenditures	2,022.5	1,954.0	2,056.8	2,287.5	2,080.6	2,204.5

[1]Preliminary actual.

Sources: Statistics Canada 61-205 & 61-206.

Table 13 - AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES[1]
(dollars)

Year	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Canada
1971	113.36	112.82	143.02	137.64
1972	125.08	123.20	154.92	149.22
1973	133.97	134.44	165.61	160.46
1974	154.58	149.98	181.43	178.09
1975	182.40	172.40	204.85	203.34
1976	202.56	193.21	228.72	228.03
1977	223.62	212.09	249.46	249.95
1978	233.91	223.72	264.04	265.35
1979	261.98	245.23	285.57	288.32
1980	284.36	265.95	311.45	317.39
1981	313.37	296.35	347.92	355.28
1982	342.14	329.12	381.88	390.79
1983	369.56	349.83	411.73	419.51
1984	391.03	371.29	435.79	441.72

[1]Covers firms with 20 or more employees.

Sources: Statistics Canada 11-505, 72-002 & 72-201.

Table 14 - AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES BY INDUSTRY[1]
(dollars)

Year	Forestry	Manufacturing	Construction	Transportation Communication and Other Utilities
1970	91.19	107.41	121.27	125.02
1971	101.24	115.91	144.96	133.43
1972	120.61	126.22	157.84	150.19
1973	133.58	136.92	166.46	158.98
1974	160.13	157.17	194.84	184.90
1975	175.19	188.89	244.02	216.84
1976	181.38	213.36	256.19	246.71
1977	203.58	237.71	282.05	273.24
1978	223.05	252.83	308.09	286.27
1979	289.55	277.07	404.13	313.93
1980	322.03	304.13	437.74	349.05
1981	353.87	342.30	470.03	387.57
1982	379.91	371.60	466.46	427.79

Year	Trade	Finance Insurance and Real Estate	Service	Industrial Composite
1970	81.49	103.75	65.81	104.00
1971	89.02	110.12	74.56	113.36
1972	100.98	119.20	81.25	125.08
1973	109.65	129.87	84.94	133.97
1974	121.46	146.16	98.34	154.58
1975	140.16	163.95	119.42	182.40
1976	159.21	186.83	125.08	202.56
1977	174.14	199.70	137.71	223.62
1978	177.78	218.20	145.53	233.91
1979	186.66	238.05	153.59	261.98
1980	194.96	262.72	166.41	284.36
1981	212.87	306.38	186.14	313.37
1982	228.54	350.54	204.77	342.14

[1]Covers firms with 20 or more employees.
Source: Statistics Canada 72-002 & 72-201.

Table 15 - LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

Year	Population 15+ ('000)	Labour Force ('000)	Employed ('000)	Unemployed ('000)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Participation Rate (%)
1967	389	197	187	10	5.2	50.6
1968	398	201	190	11	5.7	50.6
1969	405	204	190	14	6.7	50.3
1970	411	205	192	13	6.3	49.9
1971	422	210	197	13	6.1	49.8
1972	430	220	205	15	7.0	51.2
1973	439	232	214	18	7.7	52.8
1974	448	239	221	18	7.5	53.3
1975	461	248	224	24	9.8	53.8
1976	473	253	226	28	11.0	53.6
1977	481	258	224	34	13.2	53.6
1978	489	268	234	34	12.5	54.8
1979	497	273	243	30	11.1	55.0
1980	504	280	249	31	11.0	55.6
1981	508	286	253	33	11.5	56.2
1982	514	282	243	40	14.0	55.0
1983	522	290	247	43	14.8	55.5
1984	529	291	248	44	14.9	55.1

Source: Statistics Canada 71-201.

Table 16 - LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Year	Participation Rate (%)				Unemployment Rate (%)			
	N.B.	N.S.	Ontario	Canada	N.B.	N.S.	Ontario	Canada
1971	49.8	52.2	60.9	58.1	6.1	7.0	5.4	6.2
1972	51.2	52.1	61.7	58.6	7.0	7.0	5.0	6.2
1973	52.8	53.7	62.4	59.7	7.7	6.6	4.3	5.5
1974	53.3	55.8	63.4	60.5	7.5	6.8	4.4	5.3
1975	53.8	55.3	64.1	61.1	9.8	7.7	6.3	6.9
1976	53.6	55.1	63.8	61.1	11.0	9.5	6.2	7.1
1977	53.6	55.1	64.3	61.6	13.2	10.6	7.0	8.1
1978	54.8	56.2	65.4	62.7	12.5	10.5	7.2	8.3
1979	55.0	56.6	66.5	63.4	11.1	10.1	6.5	7.4
1980	55.6	57.4	66.7	64.1	11.0	9.7	6.8	7.5
1981	56.2	57.3	67.6	64.8	11.5	10.2	6.6	7.5
1982	55.0	57.0	67.3	64.1	14.0	13.2	9.8	11.0
1983	55.5	57.4	67.1	64.4	14.8	13.2	10.4	11.9
1984	55.1	59.3	67.4	64.8	14.9	13.1	9.1	11.3

Source: Statistics Canada 71-201.

Table 17 - EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION
(thousands)

Industry	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Agriculture	6	6	6	7	7	7
Other Primary Industries	10	11	13	12	11	12
Manufacturing	38	36	37	33	33	34
Construction	19	16	15	14	15	13
Transportation, Communciation & Other Utilities	25	26	27	26	24	25
Trade	47	47	50	44	46	48
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11	11	10	9	9	10
Service	68	75	75	78	80	79
Public Administration	19	22	21	21	22	21
Total	243	249	253	243	247	248
Occupation						
Managerial, Administrative, etc.	53	54	55	54	56	62
Clerical	38	42	42	40	39	40
Sales	26	27	28	25	26	22
Service	33	37	37	38	40	38
Primary Occupations	14	16	16	17	17	17
Processing	34	33	35	31	30	32
Construction	22	19	18	16	17	16
Transportation	12	11	12	12	11	12
Materials Handling & Other Crafts	10	10	10	10	10	10

Source: Statistics Canada 71-529.

Table 18 - GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT
(number)

Year	Federal	Provincial	Local	Total Government
1972	15,408	27,314	3,202	45,924
1973	14,858	26,750	3,455	45,063
1974	15,733	27,350	3,552	46,635
1975	16,016	28,387	3,738	48,142
1976	20,436[1]	28,899	3,754	53,089[1]
1977	20,800[1]	29,100	4,063	53,963[1]
1978	21,386[1]	29,701	3,815	54,902[1]
1979	21,368[1]	28,942	3,976	54,286[1]
1980	21,452[1]	29,247	4,164	54,863[1]
1981	21,903[1]	29,738	4,198	55,839[1]
1982	21,259[1]	30,734	4,341	56,334[1]
1983	21,140[1]	31,101	4,230	56,471[1]
1984	21,313[1]	30,694	4,196	56,203[1]

[1]Includes members of the Canadian Forces. There are some 4,000 armed forces personnel in New Brunswick.

Sources: Statistics Canada 72-004, 72-007 & 72-009.

Table 19 - COMPONENTS OF FARM INCOME
(thousands of dollars)

Year	Total Cash Receipts	Total Gross Income[1]	Operating & Depreciation Costs	Total Net Income
1971	52,712	55,795	41,641	14,154
1972	64,746	61,133	47,790	13,343
1973	94,224	94,317	54,028	40,289
1974	103,808	121,612	66,175	55,437
1975	99,263	95,591	75,653	19,938
1976	115,231	118,364	80,443	37,921
1977	110,713	113,917	84,293	29,624
1978	122,685	129,845	88,606	41,239
1979	141,665	147,409	99,884	47,525
1980	151,032	153,940	121,433	32,507
1981	201,501	217,455	151,117	66,338
1982	199,378	205,643	159,109	46,534
1983	195,573	191,454	160,168	31,286
1984	229,354	..	..	..

[1]Total gross income equals total cash receipts plus income in kind and an adjustment for the value of inventory change.

Source: Statistics Canada 21-202.

Table 20 - FARM CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING OPERATIONS
(thousands of dollars)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Oats	988	1,114	1,471	1,399	1,321	1,226
Potatoes	27,836	31,510	56,948	39,782	43,337	52,271
Fruits	3,776	4,231	5,192	8,023	7,146	8,201
Vegetables	6,227	6,163	9,264	11,301	7,188	7,748
Other Crops	7,193	6,928	8,796	11,048	5,837	16,866
Total Crops	46,020	49,946	81,671	71,553	64,829	86,312
Cattle & Calves	22,966	19,131	20,252	20,739	20,910	19,036
Hogs	8,315	11,321	14,609	20,823	20,598	23,447
Sheep & Lambs	330	382	368	303	250	272
Dairy Products	28,486	32,298	37,892	43,340	45,041	50,757
Poultry	15,557	15,752	18,793	19,204	19,047	21,938
Eggs	8,076	9,166	11,446	11,613	11,806	13,347
Other Livestock & Products	2,197	2,648	3,101	3,263	3,252	3,558
Total Livestock & Products	85,927	90,698	106,461	119,285	120,904	132,355
Forest & Maple Products	4,430	4,485	4,554	4,437	4,912	5,005
Provincial Income Stabilization Program	213	937	1,381	355	1,306	1,783
Dairy Supplementary Payments	2,128	2,559	3,025	3,491	3,596	3,700
Deficiency Payments	2,947	2,407	4,409	257	26	199
Total Cash Receipts	141,665	151,032	201,501	199,378	195,573	229,354

Source: Statistics Canada 21-201.

Table 21 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE LOGGING INDUSTRY

Year	Establishments	Total Activity		Logging Activity	
		Total Employees	Salaries & Wages	Value Added	Value of Shipments
	(number)		(thousands of dollars)		
1970	209	3,599	22,299	32,554	85,853
1971	201	3,466	23,093	36,004	94,911
1972	240	3,348	24,437	39,388	95,017
1973	273	4,533	35,332	60,073	139,490
1974	278	4,741	43,155	72,834	166,333
1975	262	4,134	41,858	62,598	149,161
1976	210	3,852	45,072	73,603	177,180
1977	167	3,547	45,599	72,455	175,710
1978	180	4,269	56,159	87,544	198,401
1979	220	4,377	64,345	107,440	227,681
1980	252	4,140	65,921	112,187	251,104
1981	243	3,808	70,653	113,199	275,244
1982	195	3,188	57,652	82,707	219,528

Source: Statistics Canada 25-201.

Table 22 - ESTIMATES OF TOTAL FOREST PRODUCTION
(cubic metres)

Year	Logs & Bolts	Pulpwood	Fuelwood	Other	Total
1971	1 778 000	4 913 000	190 000	24 000	6 905 000
1972	1 829 000	5 168 000	178 000	50 000	7 225 000
1973	2 418 000	6 258 000	155 000	36 000	8 867 000
1974	1 926 000	6 626 000	170 000	59 000	8 781 000
1975	1 755 000	4 913 000	193 000	45 000	6 906 000
1976	1 798 000	5 394 000	198 000	88 000	7 478 000
1977	1 897 000	5 550 000	170 000	85 000	7 702 000
1978	2 265 000	5 947 000	204 000	93 000	8 509 000
1979	2 322 000	6 088 000	255 000	85 000	8 750 000
1980	2 345 000	5 714 000	252 000	76 000	8 387 000
1981	2 282 000	5 165 000	266 000	82 000	7 795 000
1982	2 061 000	3 956 000	241 000	62 000	6 320 000
1983	2 360 000	4 752 000	265 000	65 000	7 442 000

Source: Statistics Canada 25-201.

Table 23 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY

Year	Sea Fish Landings		Number of Fishermen
	Quantity (metric tonnes)	Value ($'000)	
1971	169 411	16,374	5,148
1972	163 302	20,037	5,067
1973	130 981	22,217	4,997
1974	118 356	22,080	4,898
1975	126 434	25,526	5,118
1976	118 527	25,082	5,486
1977	133 034	34,369	6,076
1978	154 899	49,976	4,842
1979	139 367	53,917	5,286
1980	107 161	48,752	5,896
1981	104 414	55,003	5,929
1982	111 027	67,377	5,805
1983	108 832	79,682	6,567
1984	88 165	71,258	..

Sources: Fisheries & Oceans, Ottawa & Department of Fisheries.

Table 24 - VALUE OF SEA FISH LANDINGS BY MAJOR SPECIES
(thousands of dollars)

Species	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984p
Groundfish	6,712	6,406	7,117	8,058	8,048	4,900
Cod	3,728	3,722	4,727	5,470	6,413	3,377
Haddock	103	208	89	124	74	68
Redfish	867	242	662	626	447	526
Other	2,014	2,234	1,639	1,838	1,114	929
Pelagic & Estuarial	19,140	13,752	10,240	10,750	9,937	6,986
Herring	14,746	9,988	7,042	7,668	7,708	5,554
Salmon	98	357	635	586	501	67
Smelts	585	553	592	883	298	299
Tuna	1,930	140	425	39	37	56
Other	1,781	2,714	1,546	1,574	1,393	1,010
Molluscs & Crustaceans	27,933	28,351	37,511	48,305	61,507	59,246
Clams	537	589	834	1,474	1,298	2,909
Crabs	8,266	6,181	8,486	17,838	27,054	21,106
Lobsters	15,506	14,543	16,134	22,371	23,637	25,486
Scallops	959	2,249	7,050	3,261	6,342	7,813
Other	2,665	4,789	5,007	3,361	3,176	1,932
Miscellaneous[1]	132	243	135	264	190	126
Total	53,917	48,752	55,003	67,377	79,682	71,258

[1]Includes dulse, moss, scales, etc.

Sources: Fisheries & Oceans, Ottawa & Department of Fisheries.

Table 25 - MINERAL PRODUCTION - QUANTITY
(thousands)

Mineral	Unit	1983	1984p
Copper	kilograms	11 369	7 186
Lead	kilograms	70 346	73 250
Zinc	kilograms	225 054	246 424
Silver	kilograms	198	136
Peat Moss	metric tonnes	151	145
Sulphur	metric tonnes	88	119
Sand, Gravel	metric tonnes	5 668	5 410
Stone	metric tonnes	2 087	2 005
Coal	metric tonnes	558	575
Natural Gas	'000 cubic metres	2	2

Sources: Statisics Canada 26-202 & Dept. of Natural Resources.

Table 26 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES

Year	Total Activity		Mining Activity	
	Number of Employees	Wages & Salaries	Value Added	Value of Production
		(thousands of dollars)		
1971	2,663	18,367	37,355	81,846
1972	2,349	17,620	39,249	90,953
1973	2,588	21,206	73,233	139,281
1974	2,934	26,640	84,439	187,783
1975	2,996	36,596	79,099	208,422
1976	2,936	36,492	69,633	190,653
1977	3,018	44,735	79,611	226,422
1978	2,810	43,226	131,618	308,023
1979	2,881	49,919	227,389	435,225
1980	2,554	50,040	103,845	257,304
1981	3,093	70,071	150,505	416,483
1982	2,918	77,669	144,820	416,722

Source: Statistics Canada 26-201.

Table 27 - MINERAL PRODUCTION-VALUE
(thousands of dollars)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984p
Metallics	419,123	302,674	452,580	409,832	421,281	472,223
Copper	27,591	23,601	26,629	25,610	23,754	13,631
Lead	96,240	46,295	67,108	59,069	41,518	53,890
Zinc	206,099	131,669	273,369	247,110	258,655	346,719
Silver	78,059	90,646	78,215	72,719	89,959	47,704
Non-Metallic	11,624	11,916	16,550	15,324	16,633	34,999
Gypsum	309	210	87	-	-	-
Peat Moss	9,716	9,666	9,985	11,425	9,792	12,831
Sulphur	1,169	1,531	5,478	2,328	3,825	7,827
Structural Materials	38,511	40,981	39,769	43,241	38,385	39,947
Cement	13,501	11,762	15,304	17,165	8,965	9,676
Sand, Gravel	9,643	12,399	9,450	8,359	10,830	10,275
Stone	9,914	11,029	10,665	11,556	11,310	10,940
Fuels	10,369	16,951	21,671	24,616	29,707	30,343
Coal	10,310	16,880	21,600	24,573	29,666	30,300
Total Other Minerals[1]	-	-	395	20	15	12,856
All Minerals	479,627	372,522	530,965	493,033	506,021	590,368

[1] Total of confidential values.

Sources: Statistics Canada 26-201, 26-202 & Department of Natural Resources.

Table 28 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Year	Total Activity		Manufacturing Activity	
	Number of Employees	Wages & Salaries	Value Added	Factory Shipments
		(thousands of dollars)		
1971	28,565	173,118	280,416	806,806
1972	29,640	191,231	339,037	965,046
1973	29,940	213,995	434,820	1,175,511
1974	30,475	258,210	603,086	1,585,655
1975	29,300	295,087	583,162	1,669,422
1976	30,303	340,728	585,465	1,864,343
1977	29,725	371,044	641,547	2,040,500
1978	31,267	412,298	738,116	2,434,849
1979	32,422	467,033	905,679	2,970,508
1980	32,221	526,902	1,079,586	3,560,553
1981	31,511	569,756	1,032,800	3,844,188
1982	28,619	562,523	938,432	3,323,697
1983*	27,800	596,000	..	3,479,298
1984*	28,000	627,000	..	4,273,535

Source: Statisics Canada 31-203.

Table 29 - MANUFACTURING SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS

(thousands of dollars)

Industry	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Food & Beverage	663,316	803,831	863,448	964,435	941,701	1,076,216
Wood	239,453	254,916	250,906	183,664	322,052	361,168
Furniture & Fixtures	22,252	23,853	21,022	15,830	14,063	16,406
Paper & Allied	640,387	857,970	881,000*	704,081	720,000*	998,000*
Printing, Publishing & Allied	41,256	47,007	51,130	50,224	54,073	59,372
Metal Fabricating	74,047	76,807	79,347	81,739	78,345	91,990
Transportation Equipment	x	x	124,801	83,589	146,228	444,201
Other Industries	1,289,979[1]	1,496,169[1]	1,572,534	1,240,135	1,202,836	1,226,182
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	2,970,508	3,560,553	3,844,188	3,323,697	3,479,298	4,273,535

[1]Includes Transportation Equipment.

Source: Statistics Canada 31-203.

Table 30 - DWELLING STARTS AND COMPLETIONS

Year	Starts			Completions		
	N.B.	N.S.	Canada	N.B.	N.S.	Canada
1971	4,930	7,308	233,653	3,650	5,982	201,232
1972	6,358	5,164	249,914	5,331	5,158	232,227
1973	7,235	7,734	268,529	7,036	5,534	246,581
1974	5,861	6,008	222,123	6,812	6,604	257,243
1975	6,983	6,366	231,456	5,804	6,249	216,964
1976	6,772	7,470	273,203	7,137	7,364	236,249
1977	4,308	7,495	245,724	5,313	7,521	251,789
1978	5,167	4,853	227,667	5,896	5,745	246,533
1979	5,021	4,538	197,049	5,090	6,132	226,489
1980	2,646	3,895	158,601	3,258	4,512	176,168
1981	2,188	3,715	177,973	2,477	4,374	174,996
1982	1,680	3,691	125,860	1,427	3,174	133,942
1983	4,742	5,697	162,645	3,487	5,069	163,008
1984	2,873	4,598	134,900	3,923	5,082	153,012

Sources: Statistics Canada 64-002 & CMHC.

Table 31 - CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Year	Labour Content		Cost of Materials Used	Value of Work Performed
	Number	Value		
		(thousands of dollars)		
1971	17,077	130,730	147,047	351,857
1972	15,913	131,887	158,766	373,021
1973	21,840	191,054	212,333	517,861
1974	26,087	270,735	300,259	755,318
1975	22,709	297,766	321,388	828,972
1976	23,799	325,136	315,035	892,979
1977	21,024	314,887	316,606	873,745
1978	21,485	336,966	342,863	927,736
1979	22,193	401,593	399,484	1,070,527
1980	14,747	358,130	365,709	958,052
1981	15,339	383,424	382,633	1,022,317
1982	20,325	393,005	424,578	1,081,700
1983[1]	20,631	414,105	456,193	1,164,092
1984[2]	23,082	488,616	542,101	1,370,730

[1]Preliminary actual.
[2]Intentions.

Source: Statistics Canada 64-201.

Table 32 - VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE
(thousands of dollars)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983[1]	1984[2]
Building Construction	594,170	539,095	598,748	619,611	749,843	866,945
Residential	331,496	253,427	237,596	194,881	376,031	408,376
Industrial	32,432	46,941	110,717	138,676	84,281	116,454
Commercial	118,329	107,746	133,163	131,582	143,012	143,674
Institutional	89,130	108,199	87,340	111,229	114,689	163,244
Other building construction	22,783	22,782	29,932	43,243	31,830	35,197
Engineering Construction	476,357	418,957	423,569	462,089	414,249	503,785
Marine construction	20,851	29,076	39,952	61,867	31,106	36,479
Road, highway & aerodome construction	98,458	97,141	96,416	133,451	130,674	137,441
Waterworks & sewage system	47,646	47,621	56,076	50,756	57,462	56,293
Dams & irrigation	1,915	1,416	2,299	3,653	2,287	3,786
Electric power construction	137,663	94,542	79,055	64,289	58,728	93,591
Railway, telephone & telegraph	40,327	30,945	46,452	32,776	38,191	43,160
Gas & oil facilities	714	581	15,075	13,243	11,358	4,313
Other engineering construction	128,783	117,635	88,244	102,054	84,443	128,722
Total	1,070,527	958,052	1,022,317	1,081,700	1,164,092	1,370,730

[1]Preliminary actual.

[2]Intentions.

Source: Statistics Canada 64-201.

Table 33 - VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED
(thousands of dollars)

Year	Total Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and Government	Total
1971	35,830	36,739	19,143	9,066	100,778
1972	64,742	3,658	39,607	21,860	129,867
1973	68,394	20,378	38,754	17,734	145,260
1974	77,587	16,587	32,454	41,002	167,630
1975	112,165	15,094	50,931	53,607	231,797
1976	133,815	14,066	62,032	41,427	251,340
1977	105,078	6,411	44,516	22,232	178,237
1978	107,547	13,451	59,382	56,667	237,047
1979	99,256	26,659	59,296	65,234	250,445
1980	73,062	22,256	45,781	60,516	201,615
1981	64,599	31,420	79,291	49,033	224,343
1982	64,979	38,029	33,061	44,303	180,372
1983	144,875	10,893	49,283	72,201	277,252
1984	158,039	15,261	76,155	43,769	293,224

Sources: Statistics Canada 64-001 & 64-203.

Table 34 - RETAIL TRADE

Year	Total (millions of dollars)			Per Capital (dollars)		
	N.B.	N.S.	Canada	N.B.	N.S.	Canada
1971	834.8	1,022.9	30,646.1	1,315	1,296	1,421
1972	891.9	1,102.0	34,106.5	1,393	1,387	1,564
1973	976.8	1,227.3	38,335.2	1,510	1,526	1,739
1974	1,141.4	1,444.6	44,751.2	1,746	1,780	2,001
1975	1,337.8	1,619.1	51,399.2	2,011	1,976	2,265
1976	1,494.7	1,821.8	57,166.9	2,207	2,199	2,486
1977	1,564.5	1,936.6	61,651.3	2,287	2,324	2,649
1978	1,745.0	2,239.5	68,769.3	2,536	2,674	2,924
1979	1,975.5	2,523.6	77,025.1	2,855	2,998	3,244
1980	2,119.1	2,643.0	84,026.6	3,047	3,127	3,495
1981	2,317.5	2,889.1	94,292.8	3,328	3,409	3,874
1982	2,448.6	3,097.8	97,638.5	3,504	3,637	3,964
1983	2,719.3	3,533.8	106,243.0	3,842	4,102	4,269
1984	2,909.9	4,005.5	114,868.7	4,074	4,593	4,572

Sources: Statistics Canada 63-005, 63-517 & 63-519.

Table 35 - RETAIL TRADE BY KIND OF BUSINESS
(thousands of dollars)

	1982	1983	1984
Combination stores (groceries & meat)	470,658	509,219	516,705
Grocery confectionery & sundries stores	144,914	153,265	139,352
All other food stores	53,855	50,502	40,079
Department stores	218,317	237,756	251,187
General merchandise stores	68,855	71,991	77,150
General stores	68,559	86,661	110,118
Variety stores	75,421	79,868	81,845
Motor vehicle dealers	366,182	427,608	529,328
Used car dealers	8,925	12,424	15,379
Service stations	257,540	291,164	303,212
Garages	17,237	11,637	15,007
Automative parts & accessories stores	58,615	69,801	69,512
Men's clothing stores	24,868	27,945	29,977
Women's clothing stores	44,613	49,775	54,889
Family clothing stores	25,746	33,365	33,069
Speciality shoe stores	847	855	884
Family shoe stores	19,962	23,334	22,575
Hardware stores	21,555	28,971	31,054
Household furniture stores	32,138	33,936	36,997
Household appliance stores	9,470	11,091	11,663
Furniture, T.V., radio & appliance stores	11,063	10,671	12,896
Pharmacies, patent medicine & cosmetics stores	125,581	136,027	141,517
Book & stationary stores	8,264	10,784	12,471
Florists	8,931	9,705	10,858
Jewellery stores	20,999	22,650	25,124
Sporting goods & accessories stores	22,974	23,272	24,086
Personal accessories stores	13,107	15,793	16,160
All other stores	249,452	279,192	296,812
Total	2,448,648	2,719,262	2,909,904

Source: Statistics Canada 63-005.

Table 36 - CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1981 = 100)

Year	Saint John								Canada
	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health & Personal Care	Recreation & Reading	Tobacco & Alcohol	All Items	All Items
1971	33.9	42.1	56.1	43.7	46.9	50.1	50.3	41.9	42.2
1972	36.6	44.8	58.1	45.4	48.4	53.5	50.2	44.3	44.2
1973	42.5	48.0	61.2	46.9	50.7	56.4	51.5	48.0	47.6
1974	48.6	52.8	63.8	52.5	55.5	60.4	54.1	53.0	52.8
1975	55.5	57.9	66.9	59.2	63.7	67.7	61.6	59.1	58.5
1976	58.4	63.5	70.0	63.5	69.7	72.0	63.4	63.3	62.9
1977	62.8	69.6	73.8	67.5	74.0	75.5	67.0	68.0	67.9
1978	70.6	74.7	77.3	71.5	78.5	77.6	73.2	73.5	73.9
1979	80.2	79.9	83.9	77.7	83.9	84.0	79.6	80.4	80.7
1980	89.3	87.0	94.0	87.3	90.3	91.4	87.8	88.7	88.9
1981	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1982	103.5	113.3	104.3	111.0	110.3	109.9	113.9	109.4	110.8
1983	106.6	122.1	108.1	119.5	118.3	118.9	131.9	116.8	117.2
1984	112.8	128.8	110.7	124.4	123.5	124.0	143.9	122.8	122.3

Sources: Statistics Canada 62-001 & 62-010.

Table 37 - RECEIPTS OF ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES

Year	Total	Accommodation		Food and Beverage		Employment Index[1]
		Total	Hotels	Total	Restaurants	
		(thousands of dollars)				(1961=100)
1971	70,338	21,125*	11,863*	49,213*	25,756	199.3
1972	..	26,959	14,420	..	28,420	227.6
1973	..	33,422	17,590	..	30,935	264.9
1974	..	39,331	21,524	..	32,623	289.1
1975	..	44,829	23,662	..	37,696	293.2
1976	164,526	50,426	27,195	114,100	41,053	329.5
1977	177,115	55,101	30,720	122,014	43,971	349.3
1978	202,439	61,203	39,083	141,236	46,855	370.1
1979	214,649	64,749	39,081	149,900	48,792	376.1
1980	231,615	70,515	48,077	161,100	..	377.3
1981	244,385	77,043	46,874	167,342	89,002	389.6
1982	271,399	84,455	54,882	186,944	95,363	357.7
1983	..	..	..	187,201	94,085	..
1984	..	..	..	206,875	105,459	..

[1]Hotels, motels, restaurants and taverns.
Sources: Statistics Canada 63-011, 63-204 & 72-002.

Table 38 - CHEQUES CASHED
(millions of dollars)

Year	Fredericton	Moncton	Saint John	Total
1971	2,133	1,852	2,903	6,888
1972	2,280	2,220	3,190	7,690
1973	2,809	2,794	3,899	9,502
1974	3,305	3,654	5,212	12,170
1975	4,650	5,760	6,296	16,707
1976	5,788	5,286	6,524	17,597
1977	6,450	3,424	7,180	17,054
1978	7,025	3,827	8,219	19,071
1979	7,922	4,265	10,411	22,598
1980	8,657	4,541	13,421	26,619
1981	10,475	5,217	16,988	32,680
1982	10,402	5,558	13,917	29,877
1983	16,106	6,784	15,504	38,395
1984	22,394	7,685	17,795	47,875

Sources: Statistics Canada 61-001 & 61-201.

Table 39 - TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION

Year	Passenger[1]	Commercial	Motorcycles[1]	Total
1971	171,567	41,325	3,818	216,710
1972	185,183	45,257	4,668	235,108
1973	198,671	51,361	6,010	256,042
1974	208,229	58,291	7,654	274,173
1975	218,919	63,272	9,656	291,847
1976	226,070	69,132	8,490	303,692
1977	235,164	77,331	9,554	322,049
1978	243,301	86,573	10,903	340,777
1979	250,388	95,010	10,869	356,267
1980	252,915	100,006	11,315	364,236
1981	251,511	103,662	10,778	365,951
1982	249,819	112,184	10,793	372,796
1983	259,866	117,952	11,640	389,458

[1]Passenger and motorcycle registrations recorded on fiscal year basis after 1970.

Sources: Statistics Canada 53-219 & Department of Transportation.

Table 40 - PASSENGER VEHICLE RETGISTRATIONS

Year	New Brunswick		Nova Scotia		Canada	
	Number	Number per 1,000 Population	Number	Number per 1,000 Population	Number	Number per 1,000 Population
1971	171,567	270	234,011	297	6,967,247	323
1972	185,183	289	229,034	288	7,407,275	340
1973	198,671	307	242,538	302	7,866,084	357
1974	208,229	319	253,521	312	8,472,224	379
1975	218,919	329	262,187	320	8,870,307	391
1976	226,070	334	270,063	326	9,016,258	392
1977	235,164	344	275,011	330	9,554,290	411
1978	243,301	354	284,559	340	9,744,994	414
1979	250,388	362	316,257	376	9,985,146	420
1980	252,915	364	364,416	431	10,255,511	427
1981	251,511	361	350,407	414	10,199,388	419
1982	249,819	357	363,883	427	10,530,355	428
1983	259,866	367	365,929	425	10,731,520	431

Sources: Statistics Canada 53-219 & Department of Transportation.

Table 41 - SUPPLY AND DISPOSAL OF ELECTRIC ENERGY
(GW.h.)[1]

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Supply of Electric Energy	12,981	13,279	12,877	12,254	15,725	16,837
Total Generation	9,218	9,323	8,994	8,435	11,588	12,232
Hydro-generation (net)	3,136	2,690	3,866	2,645	3,090	3,093
Utilities	3,071	2,616	3,787	2,576	3,030	3,037
Industries	65	74	79	69	60	56
Thermal generation (net)	6,082	6,634	5,129	5,790	8,498	9,138
Utilities	5,360	5,961	4,481	5,234	8,023	8,507
Industries	722	673	648	556	475	632
Imported from United States	24	54	54	71	25	17
Received from other provinces	3,739	3,901	3,829	3,748	4,112	4,588
Disposal of Electric Energy	12,981	13,279	12,877	12,254	15,725	16,837
Total Provincial Disposal	8,236	8,838	8,846	8,529	9,213	10,338
Domestic	2,296	2,323	2,355	2,491	..	..
Industrial	3,644	4,004	4,037	3,473	..	..
Commercial & Other	1,438	1,549	1,574	1,592	..	..
Miscellaneous	858	962	880	973	..	..
Exported to United States	3,890	3,877	3,246	3,029	5,267	5,657
Delivered to other provinces	856	564	784	695	1,245	841

[1]one gigawatt hour = one million kilowatt hours.

Sources: Statistics Canada 57-001 & 57-202.

Table 42 - NUMBER OF TELEPHONES
(thousands)

Year	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Ontario	Canada
1971	300	242	4,043	10,269
1972	328	261	4,349	10,987
1973	353	280	4.588	11,677
1974	381	300	4,858	12,454
1975	394	321	5,092	13,165
1976	416	332	5,349	13,885
1977	432	343	5,574	14,488
1978	453	359	5,806	15,172
1979	475	377	6,013	15,839
1980	499	389	6,180	16,531
1981	520	402	6,226	16,944
1982	533	411	6,142	16,802
1983	550	423	6,075	16,631
1984	..	439	..	16,123

Source: Statistics Canada 56-203.

Table 43 - INCOME TAX RETURNS

Income Class	Number of All Returns			
	1979	1980	1981	1982
Under $2,500	89,509	86,318	79,233	75,901
2,500 to 5,000	51,940	46,870	43,640	39,937
5,000 to 7,500	49,949	47,023	45,356	43,759
7,500 to 10,000	45,835	43,406	40,919	39,721
10,000 to 12,500	38,698	39,089	38,139	36,110
12,500 to 15,000	29,651	32,171	30,919	30,756
15,000 to 20,000	41,723	44,187	44,330	47,691
20,000+	40,761	52,383	73,874	88,766
Total	388,066	391,447	396,410	402,641

Source: Taxation Statistics, Revenue Canada Taxation.

Table 44 - RAILWAY FREIGHT TRAFFIC
(thousand metric tonnes)

Year	Loaded On Railway Cars in N.B.	Received from U.S. Rail		Total Freight (Initial Haul)	Unloaded from Railway Cars In N.B.	Delivered To U.S. Rail
		To Canadian Points	To U.S. Points			
1971	4 404	168	304	4 876	5 224	246
1972	4 690	152	310	5 153	5 850	259
1973	6 820	155	242	7 218	7 728	291
1974	5 259	200	226	5 684	6 385	294
1975	4 111	177	204	4 492	5 367	140
1976	4 056	181	220	4 458	5 521	151
1977	4 024	165	218	4 407	5 422	157
1978	4 028	142	212	4 382	5 260	142
1979	3 908	159	201	4 268	5 186	130
1980	3 520	180	245	3 946	5 147	156
1981	3 541	175	237	3 953	4 686	153
1982	3 276	83	228	3 587	4 288	149
1983	3 259	80	311	3 651	3 999	208

Source: Statistics Canada 52-205.

Table 45 - SHIPPING CARGO HANDLED

NEW BRUNSWICK PORTS
(thousand metric tonnes)

Year	Coastwide			Foreign		
	Loaded	Unloaded	Total	Loaded	Unloaded	Total
1970	868	912	1 780	2 453	3 630	6 083
1971	1 148	985	2 133	2 339	4 727	7 066
1972	1 688	1 169	2 857	3 019	5 800	8 819
1973	1 922	1 009	2 931	3 482	7 016	10 498
1974	1 827	1 295	3 122	2 683	5 621	8 304
1975	1 744	862	2 606	2 665	6 612	9 227
1976	1 920	783	2 703	2 978	6 215	9 193
1977	2 044	1 329	3 373	3 294	5 339	8 633
1978	1 790	1 348	3 138	4 275	6 996	11 271
1979	1 514	1 152	2 666	5 292	8 349	13 641
1980	1 814	1 109	2 923	5 885	9 390	15 275
1981	2 129	1 251	3 380	5 470	7 206	12 676
1982	1 770	1 499	3 269	4 202	2 929	7 131

Sources: Statistics Canada 54-003, 54-210 & 54-211.

Table 46 - AVIATION STATISTICS

Description	Fredericton		Moncton		Saint John	
	1971	1983	1971	1983	1971	1983
Flights						
Arriving	3,594	1,971	4,891	2,320	4,132	2,803
Departing	3,594	1,970	4,891	2,303	4,132	2,804
Passengers('000)						
Arriving	135.1	96.4	162.9	118.5	160.2	162.7
Departing	136.3	97.4	160.0	114.0	159.8	164.7
Enplaned	62.3	82.2	73.5	101.0	67.6	84.7
Deplaned	61.1	81.2	76.4	105.5	68.1	82.7
Mail ('000 kg.)						
Enplaned	66	70	881	604	163	448
Deplaned	90	239	905	930	134	575
Cargo ('000 kg.)						
Enplaned	118	167	2 725	588	631	402
Deplaned	588	332	2 905	389	671	463

Source: Statistics Canada 51-203.

Table 47 - EXPORTS

Year	New Brunswick ($'000)	N.B. As % of GDP	Canada ($M)	Canada As % of GDP	N.B. Exports as % of Canada Exports
1971	336,099	21.3	17,397	21.0	1.9
1972	400,211	22.3	19,671	21.2	2.0
1973	525,241	24.2	24,838	22.6	2.1
1974	706,311	26.7	31,740	24.0	2.2
1975	753,202	24.3	32,504	21.6	2.3
1976	775,608	22.6	37,576	21.7	2.1
1977	924,412	25.0	43,684	23.0	2.1
1978	1,280,175	30.8	52,259	24.6	2.4
1979	2,049,847	39.3	64,317	26.3	3.2
1980	2,282,242	43.4	74,446	26.8	3.1
1981	2,440,837	42.7	81,337	25.9	3.0
1982	1,462,305	24.3	81,825	24.8	1.8
1983	1,667,680	25.4	88,506	24.5	1.9
1984	2,132,660	29.9	109,543	27.9	1.9

Sources: Statistics Canada 65-001, 65-202 & unpublished tabulations.

Table 48 - COMMODITY EXPORTS[1]

(thousands of dollars)

Commodity Group		1982	1983	1984
I	Live Animals	1,471	1,160	1,363
II	Food, Feed, Beverages & Tobacco	289,571	279,166	304,292
	Fish, Fresh or Frozen	36,326	33,019	33,845
	Fish, Preserved or Canned	50,043	46,043	60,115
	Shellfish	115,450	123,447	118,066
	Fruits & Vegetables	41,843	31,095	40,145
	All Others	45,909	45,562	52,122
III	Crude Materials, Inedible	176,308	149,981	168,297
	Wood Materials	17,220	13,659	12,733
	Pulpwood	3,572	2,985	3,365
	Mineral Products	141,304	119,044	135,802
	Metals	139,086	117,308	134,155
	Coal & Crude Petroleum	21	3	-
	Non-Metallic	2,196	1,733	1,647
	All Others	17,784	17,279	19,762
IV	Fabricated Materials, Inedible	947,553	1,198,177	1,603,527
	Wood Fabricating Materials	48,599	68,703	82,217
	Lumber	38,372	57,381	65,669
	Woodpulp	428,867	409,686	566,769
	Paper & Paperboard	221,797	259,543	390,669
	Newsprint	196,829	227,976	348,829
	Chemical Products	9,236	10,889	31,706
	Fertilizers	7,516	8,180	29,330
	Petroleum & Coal	48,341	154,433	162,482
	Metallic Products	30,099	23,032	26,186
	Non-Metallic Products	2,855	1,539	3,320
	Miscellaneous	153,926	267,249	334,879
	Electricity	152,972	266,257	333,661
	All Others	3,833	3,103	5,298
V	End Products	45,397	37,060	48,012
	Industrial Machinery & Equipment	18,529	14,264	21,550
	Transportation & Comm. Equipment	7,848	3,109	3,627
	Other Equipment & Tools	2,596	2,686	3,657
	Personal & Household Goods	1,114	735	1,291
	Miscellaneous End Products	15,311	16,266	17,886
VI	Special Transactions - Trade	2,005	2,137	7,169
	TOTAL EXPORTS	1,462,305	1,667,680	2,132,660

[1]Adjusted by the N. B. Statistics Agency.
Source: Statistics Canada unpublished tabulations.